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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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Founded By
Pherozeshah Mehta

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AUSTERITY MARKS POLICY ON IMPORT OGL System Given Up

NEW DELHI, June 29. THE ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM OF OPEN GENERAL LICENCES EXCEPT FOR THE IMPORT OF POULTRY, FISH, FRESH VEGETABLES AND EGGS FROM PAKISTAN, AND ELIMINATION OF ESTABLISHED IMPORTERS DURING THE PERIOD ARE THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE AUSTERITY IMPORT POLICY FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

Provision has, however, been made to enable established importers to apply for extension of the period of validity of their six-monthly licences and to ask, wherever necessary, for the conversion of the outstanding licence from a less essential to a relatively more essential item.

Importers of machinery will also be able to apply their quota licences to be validated for the import of spare parts.

To ensure equitable distribution of available stocks at reasonable prices two orders have been issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

The first order declares non-ferrous metals, organic heavy chemicals, inorganic heavy chemicals, and raw cinema films to be essential commodities, and puts them under Central control.

AVOID WASTE. The second order requires all firms and individuals engaged in the supply and distribution of aluminium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, sulphur and unexposed

POONA FIRM'S MANAGING DIRECTOR HELD

MR. GANPAT BHARAO DERE, managing director of the Rescon Manufacturing Company Private Ltd., Poona, was arrested today for alleged misappropriation of Rs. 108,106 by preparing false documents and making false accounts.

It will be recalled that a dacoity was alleged on June 10 when a gang of dacoits was said to have raided the Rescon factory, said to be the only factory of its kind in India manufacturing radio spare parts, all types of resistors for radio communications and industrial purposes, and equipped with three heavy machines estimated to cost over a lakh of rupees after the watchmen were gagged to prevent them from shouting for help.

Mr. DERE immediately lodged a complaint with the police in this connection. The police made continuous efforts to trace the stolen property, but in vain.

However, on examining certain documents seized from the factory and observing the somewhat strange version of the dacoity coupled with the superfluous injuries sustained by the watchmen who were alleged to have been beaten up by the dacoits, it appeared to the police that there was much more in this case than met the eye.

LOAN GIVEN. Mr. DERE is one of three directors of the firm and he was designated to manufacture all types of resistors and electronic parts. The total share capital of about Rs. 1,60,000 was loaned by the Finance Corporation of Bombay.

To create fictitious assets for the company so as to induce the State Finance Corporation to advance a substantial loan, Mr. DERE is alleged to have obtained three bogus cash bills to the tune of about Rs. 69,000 from a firm named J. P. Industries at Dharwad denoting a sale of three electric machines which were alleged to have been stolen from the factory later.

The police claim that these machines were never supplied from Dharwad to the Rescon Company at Poona. By showing these assets, it is alleged, Mr. DERE was able to get the required loan. He had also insured the machines against theft, fire, etc.

Additional documents seized following the raid on the residence of Mr. DERE and others indicated that the dacoity was a huge fraud and that the machines did not in fact exist at all, it was alleged.

While these investigations were proceeding, one of the directors of the firm, Mr. V. J. Varde of Bombay, lodged a complaint with the Poona police against Mr. DERE for embezzlement of the Rescon Company's funds.—UPI.

HYDERABAD: The Andhra Pradesh Government, it is learnt, has shortly set up a committee to suggest measures of economy and austerity in the administrative machinery.

Occasional Showers Predicted

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay city and suburbs were bathed in mild sunshine today with only a few occasional drizzles relieving the heat that had set in the absence of showers.

In the 24-hour period ended 5-30 p.m. today, Colaba recorded only one millimetre of rainfall while Santa Cruz had three millimetres.

The total rainfall at Colaba since June 1 was 260 millimetres, with a deficit of 204 millimetres, while Santa Cruz's deficit dropped to 41 millimetres with a total rainfall of 423 millimetres.

The forecast for tomorrow is occasional showers which may be accompanied by gusty winds.

The maximum temperature recorded at Colaba was 32 degrees (two degrees above normal) and minimum 24 degrees (one degree below normal); while the maximum at Santa Cruz was 33 degrees (two degrees above normal) with a normal minimum temperature of 25 degrees.

The relative humidity, both at Colaba and Santa Cruz, was 75 per cent.

One More Flu Death

LUCKNOW, June 29.

With one more casualty in Lucknow today, the influenza death toll in the State has risen to 18, according to official reports.

About 3,702 cases of seizures were reported to the State's medical authorities from the influenza-affected districts bringing the total of seizures reported so far to 26,932.—UPI.

PEKING OVERSPENDS ITS BUDGET

HONG KONG, June 29.

CHINA overspent its budget by about 2,000,000,000 yuan in 1956 despite a decrease in defence and other expenditures, Chinese Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Li Hsien-mien told the National People's Congress today.

The Minister said in a report on 1956 revenue and expenditures and on the draft budget for 1957, according to Radio Peking, that the overspending was mainly due to the need for allocating more money to combat floods and because of larger investments than estimated in capital construction projects, as well as in new agricultural co-operatives.

The Congress which opened earlier this week resumed its plenary sessions today after a series of closed-door working sessions.

Mr. Li said that the total state revenue for 1956 amounted to 28,754,444,000 yuan of which 1,011,000,000 was the previous year's surplus.

COMPARED TO 1955 THERE HAD BEEN AN AVERAGE 14 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE AND 2,300,000 MORE PEOPLE HAD BEEN EMPLOYED.

More than half the country's re-

P. & T. Workers' Strike Threat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

POST, Telegraph and Telephone employees all over the country would go on an indefinite strike if their demands, already submitted to the authorities, were not accepted by the end of July.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, president of the All-India Postal Employees' Union, giving a hint of the proposed strike told newsmen here today that the Supreme Council of the Federation of the Postal and Telegraph Employees' Unions would meet at New Delhi on July 8 and 9 to take a final decision on the strike.

He said earlier on July 6 representatives of the nine affiliated unions to the Federation would meet and discuss ways and means to get accepted their 30 demands which included appointment of a second pay commission for the Central Government employees and interim relief in the form of 25 per cent increase in wages.

He said Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri is expected to address the meeting.

Mr. Dalvi disclosed that on July 11 the Executive of the Confeder-

ation of the Central Government Employees also would meet at New Delhi to take stock of the growing dissatisfaction among the employees of the Union Government due to the authorities' refusal to appoint a second pay commission.

STRIKE PUT OFF. Federation leaders, Mr. Dalvi said, intended to give a call for the strike when they had met at Hyderabad some time ago.

But the Council thought that in view of the general elections which were to take place shortly, it would not be proper on their part to resort to such an action.

He said that the employees were not at all anxious to resort to direct action but the Government by refusing to accept the 'just' demands was forcing their hands.

that many houses and livestock have been lost in these regions. Rail and bus services continue to remain dislocated in some parts of Amreli district. In some parts the main bazaar are flooded with knee-deep water.

The bus service between Rajkot and Bhavnagar remains suspended.

Trains from Forbandar arrived very late and telegraph and telephone communications were considerably paralysed in most parts of Saurashtra and Kutch.

SUNDAY STAR



With drooping eyes and jaded face propped by slanting fingers, Kuldeep presents a vivid contrast in the gorgeous costume picture "Jaiti Nishani," Emsheth Productions, and merits our Sunday Star.

Withdraw Punjab Stir Hindi Raksha Leader In Penitent Mood

NEW DELHI, June 29. MR. ANAND SWAMI SARASWATI, CHIEF ORGANISER OF THE HINDI RAKSHA MOVEMENT IN PUNJAB, HAS URGED THE LEADERS OF THE ARYA SAMAJ TO SUSPEND THE PRESENT AGITATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE RECENT APPEAL BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU.

Mr. Anand Swami, who is at present convalescing from a recent illness in Dehra Dun, said today that the prestige of Arya Samaj would have gone high if it had immediately responded to Mr. Nehru's appeal and suspended or withdrawn the agitation.

In fact, the Arya Samaj had missed a golden opportunity by not doing so, he added.

While justifying the agitation which had been started for the protection and preservation of Hindi, Mr. Anand Swami said that its suspension would have created a right atmosphere enabling the Samiti to have its remaining demands conceded.

KAIRON'S STAND. The Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Pratap Singh Kairon, he said, had accepted the five demands of the Samiti in writing. He had also accepted the sixth demand orally.

The only demand which remained to be conceded was the removal of compulsion for the teaching of any language. In regard to this matter the Prime Minister had suggested that it should be decided by educational experts.

"In these circumstances," Mr. Anand Swami said, "the Arya Samaj would have enhanced its prestige by suspending if not withdrawing the agitation."

It may be recalled that Mr. Anand Swami was the first to lead a batch of satyagrahis to Chandigarh. He was arrested twice and released.

CONGRESS PLANS. New Delhi: The Punjab Pradesh Congress will soon start a vigorous campaign in the State to remove any misgivings regarding the regional formula and to counteract the agitation launched by the Hindi Raksha Samiti.

A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the FCC held yesterday at Sonapat, about 25 miles from Delhi.

The meeting, which was convened to discuss the situation arising from the Samiti agitation, lasted eleven hours. The Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, and the Congress general secretary, Mr. Shriram Narayan, participated in the deliberations.

Several Congress leaders from Haryana Prant were also present. While some members are reported to have criticised the Government for the way it handled the situation created by the agitation, it was unanimously agreed that the agitation was "ill-conceived and ill-advised" and that it would do the cause of Hindi great harm.

The leaders from Haryana Prant are understood to have assured the Congress President that they would abide by the regional formula and work wholeheartedly for its implementation.

The reports that some Haryana Prant Congress leaders were associating themselves with the Samiti agitation were described as "incorrect" in Congress circles here.—UPI.

NEW DELHI: Five hundred co-operative farming societies are being set up during this year in the community development and national extension service areas.

THE British Government believes that any cessation of nuclear tests should be linked with the halting of production of fissionable materials used for making nuclear weapons. Commander Allan Noble, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, stated today.

Mr. Noble, who was speaking at a Conservative Party meeting at Barry, near Cardiff, said: "What we are now trying to discover is whether the Soviet Union is prepared to link its proposal on tests with some measure of real disarmament."—UPI.

OFFICIAL carelessness in handling flu and other epidemics in Allahabad district has been alleged by Congressmen and members of other political parties.

The influenza situation in Allahabad city has deteriorated and the number of deaths and seizures are increasing daily.

In the course of a statement to the Press, Mr. Kalyan Chand Mohiley, M.L.A., and P.S.P. leader, has drawn attention to the serious epidemic situation in the rural areas of the Allahabad district.

He urged the district authorities to take timely preventive measures and launch an immediate inoculation drive before the situation got out of hand.

After referring to the harrowing reports emanating from various tehsils where entire families have been wiped out by the cholera and small-pox epidemics, Mr. Mohiley appealed to the authorities to close all the schools.

He admitted a price rise on a number of consumer goods but said the situation was inevitable and entirely under control.—UPI-AFP.

Suhrawardy's Anti-Indian Propaganda

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON, June 29.

Neither Kashmir nor canal waters can be raised at the plenary session of the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference without India's consent.

If Mr. Suhrawardy, Pakistani Premier, is creating a stir, it is largely due to internal political reasons.

He feels that by raising an alarm over canal waters he would be able to bring pressure on India on the Kashmir question.

He seems to expect to fool some British politicians. Pakistanis are reported to be satisfied with their anti-Indian propaganda in this country.

Mr. Macmillan's conference with the Pakistani delegation on Kashmir and canal waters appears to have heartened Pakistani circles.

The Daily Express says: "It is clear Britain is swinging round in favour of Pakistan."

Yesterday's debate on South-East Asia is considered a success for Mr. Nehru.

All Commonwealth countries, according to the Daily Mail, supported Mr. Nehru's argument that the only way to beat communism in West Asia and the Far East was with economic help.

The journal believes Mr. Nehru will be able to raise short-term loans in London for the Five-Year Plan.

India may also get more economic aid from Canada whose Premier has referred to Mr. Nehru as "a great man and a great statesman."

HUBLI Will Have Medical College. NEW DELHI, June 29.

The Government of India has accepted the proposal put forward by the Government of Mysore for the starting of a medical college at Hubli and to give it the necessary assistance.

This information was given at the conference of State Health Ministers being held in New Delhi, when the Mysore Minister for Health urged the need for the starting of a new medical college to serve the areas formerly of Bombay State but now merged into Mysore as a result of the States' reorganisation scheme.—UPI.

U. K. Condition For Halting A-Tests. LONDON, June 29.

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Saurashtra Floods: 5 Lives Lost

RAJKOT, June 29. FIVE persons lost their lives due to torrential rains and floods in parts of Saurashtra and Kutch in the last two days, according to reports reaching here.

Most of the rivers in Saurashtra are in spate. Several families in the low-lying areas have been rendered homeless as these areas were inundated and some of the houses were swept away.

Many cattle and domestic animals were swept away in the current.

Jungad, Botad, Amreli, Upleta and Morvi experienced very heavy rainfall and it is feared

TODAY

HINDU: Assar Shud 3, 2018
MUSLIM: Zilhijja 1, 1376
PARSI: Behman 3, 1326
SAKA: Asadha 9, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES
Sunrise 6-05 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Moonrise: 8-29 a.m.
Moonset: 9-30 p.m.

Hightide: 1-10 a.m., 1-57 p.m.
Lowtide: 7-11 a.m., 6-08 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON
Full Moon: July 12, 4-20 a.m.
1st Quarter: July 4, 5-39 p.m.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL RAILWAY
INTRODUCTION OF AIR-CONDITIONED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY V.T. AND SECUNDERABAD

WITH EFFECT FROM July 2, 1957 limited Air-conditioned accommodation will be provided in a through Bombay-Secunderabad-coach by 11 Down/12 Up Bombay-Madras expresses and the connecting 331 Down/332 Up Wadi-Secunderabad fast Passenger trains between Bombay V.T. and Secunderabad stations. The coach with Air-conditioned accommodation will run from Bombay V.T. leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays and from Secunderabad leaving on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

(1339)

Bombay Today

GREATER BOMBAY CO-OP. BOARD: Mr. J. C. Ryan will inaugurate the consumers' section of the 9th Greater Bombay Co-operative Conference. Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, 9-30 p.m. Mayor M. V. Dande will inaugurate housing section 2-30 p.m.

GHATKOPAR, BALKAN-JI-BARI: Flute recital by Sri Shri Ramdas, 9-30 a.m.
RAJKOT MITRA MANDAL: Social gathering, Mr. Rastikar U. Parikh to preside, Jehangir Art Gallery, 3-30 p.m.

MOGAVERA VYAVASTHA-PAKA MANDALI: Fifty-fourth annual general body meeting, 8 Nanabhai Lane, Fort, 4 p.m.
SUR SINGAR SAMSAD: Programme by Ustad Amir Khan, Hasman, Bhulabhai Desai Road, 8 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "The Law that Compensates," Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.
"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: General meeting of members, Congress workers and Corporators, "Dhruv Hall," Dadar, 6-30 p.m.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.9m
6-30 Mangal Sagar, 7-15 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 Yuna H. Khan, 7-45 Amritani Karnatak 8-15 Gyanika, 8-30 S. Redi, 10-00 For schools 10-20 G. G. Khadikar, 10-30 For Children, 11-00 Aspek Pasand, 11-30 Bombay Radio Vadyavind, 12-10 R. V. Sohoni, 12-30 Music to Relax By.
1-30 Madhur Sangeet, 18-10 G. K. Karadkar, 18-20 For Villages, 18-30 Yuna Hussain Khan, 19-30 Anuradha Karnatak, 20-15 Rana Khadikar, 21-15 Sugam Sangeet, 21-45 Partners in Progress, Cutch & Saurashtra, 22-00 Mainly Operatic VARIATIONS, 24.3m
8-00 S. P. Mohite, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 For Children, 10-00 For Schools, 10-20 Sulochana Chavan, 11-00 Sangeet, 11-30 Lela Khadikar, 12-30 Bhavages, 13-30 Sugam Sangeet, 14-00 K. G. Ginde, 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet, vocal, 17-30 Lela Khadikar, 17-45 Neela Karnat, 18-15 Mohite, 18-20 For Villages, 19-30 For Industrial Workers, 20-30 Sandeshi, 20-45 Konkani Prog., 21-30 Nave Sahitya, 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet, 22-30 K. Ginde.

HIGHLIGHTS
7-15 Bombay A. Yuna Hussain Khan, Khayal Rannakal, 7-45 Bombay A. Amritani Karnatak, compositions, 21-45 Partners in Progress-Cutch & Saurashtra, talk, 11-00 Bombay B. Bhavages, stage play by B. K. Deval, 22-30 Bombay B. K. Ginde.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA, 352.9m
7-00 Prabhat Mangal, 7-15 Ratikumar Vyas, 7-32 Afzal Hussain Khan, 7-45 Thumri, 8-30 Bhajan, 9-00 Carhane Avahan, 9-15 Ganga-dhar Sant, 9-30 For Children, 10-15 Punam Prasad, 10-45 Geeto, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-45 Swar Lokna Sathi, 12-10 Geta, 12-30 Ranjana Ranade, 13-45 Aina Kala-kar, 17-45 Thumri, aine Dadra, 18-15 Saba Ghani, 18-30 For Villages, 19-30 For Industrial Workers, 21-15 R. Vyas, 21-30 Vilapan, 22-00 Afzal Hussain Khan.

POONA, 375m
7-00 Prabhat Mangal, 7-30 J. Purohit, 7-45 Sugam Sangeet, 8-15 M. K. Sonavane, 8-45 S. Bhavages, 9-00 Hirabai Barodekar, 9-30 For Children, 10-00 For Schools, 11-00 Sharda, 18-00 M. K. Sonavane, 18-15 Saba Ghani, 18-30 J. Purohit, 18-20 For Villages, 20-15 Lobha Asava, 21-15 Weekly Spotlight, 21-30 West Asia at the Cross-roads, 22-00 Hirabai Barodekar, RAJKOT, 329.7m
7-00 Mangal Sagar, 7-15 V. Rawal,

In Bombay Assembly KAZI WILL PUT M.L.A.s ON HOUSING BOARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.
HOUSING MINISTER S. G. KAZI TOLD THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT HIS WARNING TO THE INDUSTRIALISTS (ON THE FLOOR OF THE COUNCIL) THAT HE WOULD COMPEL THEM TO BUILD HOUSES FOR THEIR WORKERS WAS NOT UTTERED IN ANY SPIRIT OF BRAVADO OR TO "PLAY TO THE GAL- LERIES."

It was part of the socialistic pattern of society and the Government would follow the policy "with courage and boldness." They would pursue their objective relentlessly even if there were obstructions in the way. "We will weed out the poisonous weeds," he said amidst cheers. The House was discussing the Administrative Report of the Housing Board for 1955-56. The debate was initiated yesterday. Mr. Kazi felt that it would take at least 15 to 20 years to solve the housing problem, given the co-operation of the Centre, the State, the Municipal Corporation, the local bodies, the industrialists and the private sector.

He disclosed that the Government would "very soon" re-constitute the Advisory Board for Housing with representatives of the Assembly and the tenants. "This was a unanimous demand of members from both the sides of the House. He said that there would be a woman member on the Board also as women were intimately concerned with housing.

SUGGESTION REJECTED

In a spirited reply to the two-day debate, Mr. Kazi puffed the suggestion made by the Opposition that the Government should requisition palaces of former Maharajahs in the city. He reminded the House they all worked under the framework of the Constitution. "The law does not allow us to snatch away anybody's property whenever and wherever we like even if we want it for a song." "Do you want us to be dictators?" he asked the Opposition. "How should we acquire the places? Should we go and sit in the palaces or should we send the houseless to occupy them?" he asked amidst laughter.

He asked the Opposition to shed their emotional approach, which was not based on facts and realities and practise the maxim of Live and Let Live. Mr. Kazi said that members had asked the Government to put housing on "war footing." It was not possible to put every problem on "war footing." They had solve a problem consistent with their development and policy. Undue stress on one aspect and neglect of others would produce imbalance in the Plan programme. They had given priority to agri-

culture in the first Plan and to agriculture and industry in the Second.

There was no need to get agitated about the problem. "We have to see that other sectors of the economy do not suffer," he said.

When asked whether the industrialists had built any houses for workers he said: They have. How many is another question. "Even if they do not, the law is there and we will have as much emphasis on it as circumstances allow."

RESPONSE POOR

He regretted that the response of the workers to the industrial housing scheme of the Government had been "very poor." The Opposition had shown good motives, good emotions but very little of constructive suggestions. "No member had come forward with an offer to form workers' co-operatives," he said.

About the Low Income Group Housing Scheme he said that a start had been made in 1956. "Therefore, there was very little of it in the present Report. "You would not be so disappointed in the next Report," he promised.

Referring to the demand made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for amalgamation of Budgets A and B for releasing more funds for housing he said that their scheme of housing did not appear to him to be very sound. "The cost of an outlay of rupees two crores and 40 lakhs they wanted the Government to contribute half the sum."

The scheme envisaged that the cost of each house should not be less than Rs. 6,000. The Corporation also wanted to increase the rent of their present tenements by 50 per cent as a subsidy for uneconomic rents of new construction. He denied that the rent charged by the Housing Board for its tenements were "excessive." The rents were subsidised and much below the economic rent. Giving a background for the present housing shortage the Minister said that wartime rush of population to the big cities and the influx of displaced persons following partition aggravated an already difficult situation. Therefore, it would be cruel and unjust to blame this or the previous Government for it. As regards criticism of the rate of interest charged to the co-operative societies by the Board, he said that considering that there was an element of subsidy in the loans the rate of 5 1/2 per cent was not high. Even then, the matter was under consideration.

He said that, except in Gujarat and Vidarbha, the scheme of low income group housing had been extended to the rural areas.

ARREARS

About arrears of rents of the Board's tenements he said that the amount came to only about two months' rent. He would welcome the co-operation of members in recovering arrears, he said. The Minister was twice asked by the Speaker to address the chair and not address the House in the second person.

Once, an Opposition member drew the attention of the chair to it. Profusely expressing his apology Mr. Kazi said that "being a lawyer it is a very hard task, Sir," (laughter).

He strongly took objections to "asspersions" cast on Opposition members on the Housing Commissioner. "He has been discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government."

"THERE SHOULD BE NO ASSPERSIONS MERELY BECAUSE HE HAPPENS TO BE THE BROTHER OF THE FORMER CHIEF MINISTER, IT IS NOT A SIN," HE SAID SPIRIT- EDLY.

He said that the Government had no magic lamp to solve the housing problem in a twinkling. It would need the combined efforts of all—the Centre, the State, the local bodies, the industrialists and private builders.

He admitted that there was real hardship. The conditions described by some Opposition members about congestion were not exaggerated in some cases.

But it would take about 15 to 20 years to solve the problem. The House was then adjourned. The House will discuss the Budget on Monday at 2 p.m.

HOUSING

Earlier, the Bombay Legislative Assembly continued discussion of the Administrative Report of the Housing Board for 1955-56.

Mr. B. B. Savant (PWP-Samiti) accused the Government of neglecting the housing needs of the middle class people.

He suggested that they should organise themselves and like in-

dustrial workers agitate for their needs.

He also suggested construction of semi-permanent houses to solve the problem.

Mr. Manilal P. Parikh (Congress) said that there should be greater legislative control over autonomous bodies like the Housing Board which took over crores of rupees from the jurisdiction and control of the House.

He pleaded that the Government should appoint nominees of the House on the Board for greater legislative control. The problem was acute in the rural areas.

The main difficulty was delay in acquisition of land. He urged the Government to speed up the process.

Housing should be treated as a national problem "not on a party level."

Bombay had done better than other A Class States in housing but it was necessary to keep up the "spirit" shown by the Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Kazi. Mr. Bapurao Jagtap (Communist-Samiti) said that in over-crowded Bombay, the industrial worker had less space in his "khoh" than even an inmate in a jail.

Speaker Siram asked him to restrict his remarks to the working of the Board. MR. JAGTAP: Sir, I was only giving an introduction to my speech. (laughter) Speaker: But please make it short. (laughter).

REPRESENTATION

Mr. Jagtap called for "democratisation" of the working of the Board.

The workers and the lower middle class people who stayed in the Board's tenements should be given representation on the Board.

The Government should build tenements at low rents which would be within the reach of industrial workers.

He asked the Board to build "kuchha" houses "even bamboo hutments" to relieve the shortage. The Government should take over, if necessary, the "Race Court" which is a "luxury" and use the site for houses.

The old stables (which housed the cattle) had been acquired by small factory owners at fantastic prices should be requisitioned by the Government for this purpose.

He said that landlords should be compelled to erect houses on vacant plots. On their refusal, the plots should be acquired by the Government to construct houses. He said that in one instance, land had been sold for putting up a petrol pump at the fabulous rate of Rs. 400 per square foot. Yet, the Government pleaded that land was not available for building activity.

LOANS FROM CENTRE

As for finance, he suggested that the Government should tax the rich who had "crores lying idle" with them.

If necessary, the Government should take loans from the Centre. Mr. Mrs. A. M. Magar (Congress) complimented the Board for providing healthy accommodation at the Chembur Colony to the poor displaced persons who once lived in horrid conditions at Sion and Kurla.

She had noted that the incidence of influenza was particularly low among the residents of this colony thanks to the healthy surroundings.

Mr. S. G. Patkar (Communist-Samiti) asked the Government to meet the "land shortage" by shifting the Race Course to Thana.

Among others who participated in the debate were Mr. H. R. Bhaskar (Congress) Mr. A. G. Pawar (SCF-Samiti) Mr. Nannal Choksi (Congress) and Mr. K. N. Dhulip (PWP-Samiti) Mr. Jas-jan Mehta (Communist-Samiti) Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP-Samiti) and Mr. A. B. Vichare (PSP-Samiti).

Six Arrested For Burglary

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Six persons who allegedly broke into an utensils factory at Topiwala Road and were about to slip out with machinery parts belonging to the Receiver of the High Court were arrested by the Lamington police yesterday.

Police told Mr. V. M. Gehani, presidency magistrate, Maganagar court today that four of the arrested persons were juveniles.

Two accused, Gopal Ramnawari and S. Malayannandam, are alleged to have entered the godown with the four juveniles through a broken window fence.

They were allegedly arrested immediately while going away with the booty.

Search For Hold-Up Men Continues

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The search for the three remaining culprits in the Aarey Mill Colony car hold-up case is still continuing, not only in the city, but in several other places in the country where the three men may be taking shelter.

The man who stabbed driver Sylvester Coelho of the van and killed him is now, according to the police, also wanted in another murder case after committing which he is said to have successfully evaded arrest and only appeared to participate in the dacoity.

The police are, therefore, doubly worried and have sent men all over Bombay's underworld and certain centres where the culprits are likely to have gone.

Despite their best efforts, however, the three men have defied the police and successfully remained untraced for the last fortnight.

The Bombay C.I.D. headed by Deputy Commissioner V. Sami and assisted by Inspector S. P. M. D'Souza, Inspector Gawankar and a batch of selected Sub-Inspectors are working round the clock to bring the dacoits to book.

TWO HELD FOR THEFT

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Two persons were arrested by the Police yesterday this morning for alleged theft of a wrist watch, a Parker pen and some personal effects of a resident of Parel, near Sun Mill Lane, on Thursday.

The accused Chedi Wajira and Valchand Sukram were remanded into custody by Mr. Hiji-bhai Patel, Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Court, today.

CONTRADICTIONS IN PROSECUTION CASE: OFFICER ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.
RAMCHANDRA G. PAWAR, an official of the Municipal Health Department, Ghatkopar, was acquitted of the charge of working an illicit liquor still by presidency magistrate P. S. Gaonkar, at Girgaum Court, today.

Dismissing the case against accused Pawar, the Magistrate said that the prosecution case was riddled with contradictions and that, therefore, there was no necessity even to examine the defence witnesses.

The police had alleged that Pawar had been arrested on the night of November 27 last year by two police constables of the Delisle Road Police Station while allegedly attending to a working still at Dadabhai Chawl.

In the evidence before the court, one of the constables had deposed that the accused, at the time of his arrest, was seen removing hot water from a container of the still, while the other constable said that the accused was pouring fresh water into it.

THEN AGAIN ONE OF THE CONSTABLES STATED THAT THE STILL WAS SITUATED ON A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE ROAD, WHILE THE OTHER SAID THAT IT WAS ON A LOWER LEVEL.

Even about the exact location of the still the two constables had differed, as one said that it was on the right, while the other said that it was on the left, of the road which led to Cross Building.

Finding the prosecution's case "bristling with contradictions," presidency magistrate Gaonkar asked the defence counsel, Mr. J. K. Wadke, not to examine the defence witnesses.

The magistrate acquitted Pawar of the charge. Police Prosecutor R. K. Khare appeared for the prosecution while Mr. J. K. Wadke appeared for the defence.

TWO HELD IN THANA

Chronicle Correspondent
THANA, June 29.
Laxman Rama Khule and Mahari Maruti Sasi who were found on a drunken state in front of the Mahadev's temple on Station Road, Thana, were put under arrest yesterday by the Thana town police under S. 82 (2) of the Bombay Prohibition Act.

ing that he was the "munnin" of the "pedli." "Induced the customer to part with Rs. 10,000 in cash and then disappeared."

Within about a week's time Rs. 9,000 was recovered by the police from a person at Mulund with whom the accused was reported to have kept the amount for safe custody.

Patel was today given bail of Rs. 2,000.

BOMBAY, Saturday.
WANTED by the Bombay police for alleged cheating, Gopal Govardhan Patel, was brought to Bombay on a transfer warrant from Umbergaon, Thana District, yesterday.

He was alleged to have been at large since April 5.

The Princess Street police told Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade court, that on April 5, the accused was sitting in a money-lender's shop.

A customer had come there to repay a hundi.

The accused, police said, claim-

Non-recognition Explained Nayak Points To Civic Union's Lapse

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THE Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Nayak, has issued a Press Note as he feels that "there has been a good deal of misrepresentation and misunderstanding on the recognition of the Municipal Mazdoor Union" which had lately threatened a strike among a section of Municipal employees.

The Press Note said: "It seems desirable that the facts about the recognition of the Municipal Mazdoor Union, should be known."

"The grant of recognition to Unions is a function within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Commissioner, and is regulated by rules framed in 1947, with the approval of the Corporation."

"The Municipal Mazdoor Union does not satisfy several of these rules."

"Under one of them, a Union must consist only of employees of either of two classes, viz. those employees the maximum salary of whose grade does not exceed Rs. 100 p.m. and the others."

"Somewhat similar rules exist under the Government."

"The underlying principle is that among the members of a Union there must be a substantial identity of interest and of the duties to be discharged."

"The Municipal Mazdoor Union claims to speak for employees on a pay from Rs. 35 to over Rs. 300."

"Secondly, it is open to the Municipal Commissioner to require that all the office-bearers of a Union shall be Municipal employees or honourably retired, servants."

"Lastly, a Union must, in its public statements, observe decorum and due restraint."

"In this matter, the Municipal Mazdoor Union has been flagrantly in breach."

DECISION TAKEN
In November 1956, it was decided that recognition should not be granted to newly formed Unions, save when they related to Municipal activity of a commercial or industrial nature.

"This decision was taken for two reasons."

"Firstly, a sudden outburst of new Union activity in the Municipal service, sponsored by outside parties was noticed."

"Secondly, it seems that the stage was being set for making Municipal employees the target of political strife."

"SUCH A DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE MOST DELETERIOUS IN A SPHERE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ENTRUSTED WITH HIGHLY ESSENTIAL DUTIES."

"Against this background, I have consistently refused to grant recognition to the Municipal Mazdoor Union and my attitude is unchanged."

"Recognition, incidentally, is no more than a courtesy extended to a Union in the matter of formal contacts and correspondence."

"Such courtesy must be deserved by reciprocal courtesy."

"The Municipal Mazdoor Union has given no evidence of that."

"But this did not mean that he did not expect the Press to criticise him."

Criticism, however, should be objective and for this the writers had to weigh the situations according to their merits before passing judgment."

Concluding Mr. Chavan thanked the members of the Press for giving him an opportunity to meet them.

Earlier, Mr. Frank Moraes president of the Guild, welcoming the Chief Minister said that Mr. Chavan had always extended his help to the Guild and been "very open" to the Press.

He added: "So far as the Press is concerned, he has talked to us as a politician or a public man should speak to the Press."

Mr. Moraes said that the Guild represented a cross-section of the Press, as everyone connected with the production and creation of a newspaper had a right to join it.

KARAKA'S CALL
Proposing a vote of thanks, Mr. D. F. Karaka, editor of "The Current," said that the journalists were looking forward to the Chief Minister doing "something bold either in the field of education, taxation or even prohibition."

Mr. Chavan, he said, had the requisite quality—COURAGE—which would enable him to take any bold decisions in his capacity as the head of the Government.

City Mourns Death Of B.Kumarappa

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Glowing tributes were paid to the late Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa who recently passed away at Delhi at a condolence meeting held last evening at Mani Bhawan, Laburnum Road, under the auspices of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Mr. M. Pakvasa presiding.

Mr. Pakvasa recalled his last meeting with Dr. Kumarappa in Bombay about a fortnight back, when the latter had explained to the former for full one hour, the idea behind the whole object of the COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI, of which he was the Chief Editor.

The main purpose behind the project, which has been undertaken by the Government of India, was to preserve every word of Gandhi—spoken or written—to show to mankind how he had tried to practise in his own life the immortal principles of Truth and Non-violence.

Mr. Pakvasa observed that the late Dr. Kumarappa was completely imbued with Gandhian spirit, and he had not only understood Gandhiji's philosophy but strove to live upto it, in all his actions.

TRUE GANDHIAN

Mr. Vaikunth Mehta related how he met Dr. Kumarappa 20 years ago at an All India Village Industries Association meeting and how he was immediately struck with his nobility, and his tireless work. It was a case of "love at first sight."

Mr. Avanavyskam, an associate of Dr. Kumarappa for a long time, recounted how years ago when the latter was introduced to Gandhiji by his elder brother J. C. Kumarappa, he was all humility, and always remained behind, like a shadow of G. G. Mehta. He could have become a great writer in his own right, but he preferred, instead the task of preserving and putting before the public the words of Bapu.

Messrs. S. K. George, Pratapsinh Sorli Vallabhdas and U. R. Rao also spoke.

S.S.C. Candidates For Outside Examinations

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Government of Bombay has amended the rules framed under the Grant-in-Aid Code in regard to the curriculum to be followed by secondary schools.

As a result, all secondary schools recognised by the Education Department and teaching the top standard will send up pupils for the S.S.C. Examination of the State.

Institutions imparting instruction through a language which is not recognised by S.S.C. Examination Board as a medium of examination will, however, be permitted by the Director of Education to send up their pupils for a similar examination outside the State.

De-Luxe Train To Delhi
BOMBAY, Saturday.
The bi-weekly air-conditioned de-luxe train will commence running from New Delhi from Monday, July 1, and from Bombay Central from Wednesday, July 3, it was officially announced by the Western Railway here, yesterday.—UPI.

The industrial dispute between the Roneo Limited, Bombay, and the workmen employed under it has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

Chavan's Tip To Press On Healthy Criticism

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THE friendly relations prevailing between the Press of Bombay and himself were recalled by the Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, at a luncheon held at the Taj today in his honour by the Press Guild of India.

Thanking the journalists for their co-operation, Mr. Chavan stated that when he said that the Press had been friendly with him he had in mind not only the editors, but the entire cross-section of the Press.

Journalism meant writing. The art of writing required "keen observation, intensity of experience and a sense for words," and with these as a test, he was sure the Pressmen could judge whether a politician had done right or wrong.

Mr. Chavan said that he was shouldering a great responsibility on behalf of the people of Bombay, and although he had had

assurances of co-operation from the Press, he nevertheless would like to ask for it afresh.

NO GAG
But this did not mean that he did not expect the Press to criticise him.

Criticism, however, should be objective and for this the writers had to weigh the situations according to their merits before passing judgment."

BOMBAY VARSITY PLAN Post-Graduate Degree In Auto Engineering

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Senate of Bombay University which met at the Convocation Hall today under the chairmanship of Vice-Chancellor T. M. Advani accepted a proposal for the institution of the degree of Master of Automobile Engineering (M. E. (Auto.)) in the faculty of Technology.

The proposal was moved by the Rector, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, and was passed by the Senate unanimously.

This is the first time that a post-graduate degree in automobile engineering has been instituted by an Indian university.

The Senate also gave, without dissent, administrative sanction for utilising the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs provisionally allotted by the University Grants Commission as an interest-free loan for the construction of a new hostel in south Bombay and extension of the existing hostel at Matunga.

But the Rector's proposal for the construction of three rooms in the south wing of the University buildings to accommodate the staff engaged in Bombay Survey encountered opposition.

AMENDMENT
Principal C. B. Joshi moved an amendment suggesting that the proposal be referred back to the Syndicate as he felt that the survey was not being conducted by the University.

Professor M. L. Dantwala said that the 'Survey' was a part and parcel of the activities of the University.

Father M. M. Balaguer was in favour of referring back the proposal to the Syndicate.

Mr. A. Soares, Mr. P. V. Kane, Prof. G. S. Gurve and Principal M. G. Bhat also participated in the debate.

Principal C. B. Joshi insisted that the proposal was fit for consideration by the Syndicate. He insisted on moving his amendment.

Replying to the debate, the Rector said that the 'Survey' had completed three years of useful work. The University had a moral obligation to permit the 'Survey' to continue its work. Moreover, it was paying 15 per cent of the overhead charges.

LOST
The amendment was then put to vote and was declared lost by show of hands.

As supporters of the amendment demanded a poll, a division was taken, which revealed that 32 had voted for, and 42 against. Principal V. K. Joshi then presented the budget estimates for 1957-58. Total recurring income was shown as Rs. 40,81,843 and total expenditure as Rs. 46,34,728, thus revealing a deficit of Rs. 5,52,885.

Moving for the acceptance of the budget, he said that it revealed a very good financial picture of the University. He hoped that the Government would respond to the appeal of the University for more funds.

A number of cut motions moved by Mr. C. K. Sankholkar and Mr. A. N. Namjoshi were defeated.

Principal C. B. Joshi roundly criticised the University authorities for the way the centenary celebrations were conducted.

He said that the administration of the different departments was not properly managed.

Professor T. A. Kamat criticised the University for its inability to take the public of Bombay into confidence while the centenary celebrations were being held.

He said that the University was helping the Youth Hostel Association which was exploiting the students under the garb of educational tours.

BODY MANAGED
Mr. C. K. Sankholkar said that both the department of politics and the department of economics were not being managed properly.

Principal Joshi suggested that an inquiry by a committee of the Senate was necessary to investigate the administration of the department of politics and economics.

Professor M. L. Dantwala welcomed the move for an inquiry.

He said that the inquiry might be instituted by a competent economist and sociologist to report on the work done by the department.

ANTI-SLUM BOARD PLANNED

SIMLA, June 29.
A high-powered slum commission to tackle the problem of slum clearance on an All India basis will be appointed soon by the Government of India, it is reliably learnt here.

The Commission, which is likely to be headed by Mrs. M. Chaudeshkar, former Union Deputy Health Minister, will coordinate the activities of various Union Ministers, State Governments, local bodies and voluntary organisations for dealing with the menace of increasing slums in urban areas.

It is further learnt that voluntary organisations like the Bharat Sewak Samaj will be associated with the activities of the Commission.

Mr. Nehru recently called three meetings of various workers to deal with this question and visited slum areas in Delhi also.—UPI.

INDISPENSABLE PROVISION

CALCUTTA, June 29.
As fish was an indispensable item in the daily menu of the people, the West Bengal Government had earmarked Rs. 24 lakhs out of the total budget demand of Rs. 32 lakhs for increased fish production.

This was stated by the Fisheries Minister, Mr. H. C. Nasker, while replying to the budget demand for grant of his department in the Assembly, yesterday.

The supply of fish fell far short of the requirements.

Hence the Government had already taken a number of steps to augment production.—UPI.

A three-day 'shibir' of the East Khandesh Praja-Samajwadi Party will be held at Shendurni in Jambur Taluka in the first week of July.

P.S.P. Criticises Dange's Speech

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Executive of the Praja Socialist Party, Bombay, which met here today, took a serious view of the manner in which Mr. S. A. Dange is reported to have expressed his views about the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti's Municipal Bloc and demands of the Municipal Mazdoor Union.

The Executive passed a resolution which was released to the Press by Mr. M. R. Dandawate, Secretary of the Party.

The following is the full text of the resolution:

"The Executive Committee of the Praja Socialist Party (Bombay) views with grave concern the manner in which Mr. S. A. Dange expressed his views about the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti's Municipal Corporation Bloc and demands of the Municipal Mazdoor Union."

The leaders of different groups in the Municipal Corporation and the Mayor of Bombay were making sincere efforts to reconcile the claims of the Municipal workers with the resources of the Corporation.

In order to find out the last minute solution of the dispute and prevent the city from the strike action that would have impaired the health and sanitation of the City an emergent meeting of the

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The India-China Friendship Association celebrated the second anniversary of the signing of 'Panchsila' at Sunderbai Hall on Friday. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister is seen addressing the gathering.

23 SHOPS DAMAGED IN FIRE

SRINAGAR, June 29.
Twenty-three shops were damaged by fire at Qazimund, 63 miles from Srinagar, yesterday.

The fire broke out early in the morning and was brought under control after four hours struggle of fire brigade squads, which rushed to the place from Srinagar and Anantnag.

Property and goods worth Rs. 25,000 are reported to have been damaged but no loss of life is reported so far.—UPI.

CHANDIGARH:
Twelve saffron-robed Hindi satyagrahis have been squatting in a field opposite the secretariat building the scorching heat of the mid-summer sun, since Monday afternoon.

City Consumers' Movement Seen Unsatisfactory

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Chief Minister, Mr. Yeshwantrao B. Chavan, said today that the consumer's movement in the city was far from satisfactory and that he had passed moments of despair when he was associated with it for some time.

Mr. Chavan was inaugurating the 9th Greater Bombay Co-operative Conference at the Indian Merchants' Chamber this evening.

He said that the consumers' movement was intrinsically weak in this country and the Government had to devise steps to strengthen it.

He stressed that the movement had gained fillip during the past when there was control.

NO LIFE
The consumers' movement showed signs of life only when there was a shortage in the country and not in the days of abundance.

Days of scarcity were "round the corner" in India, he observed, and the movement would have a better and more satisfactory role to play.

Mr. Chavan said that it was a truism to say that the co-operative movement was essential for the development of the country.

The various sectors of the co-operative movement were housing, consumers' movement, urban and banking movement and primary industrial co-operative movement.

The problem of housing was so huge that not even the fringe of the problem had been touched by the various agencies.

Mr. T. S. Bhardé, Minister for Co-operation, gave a detailed picture of what the State had done to improve the co-operative movement in the country, and what remained still to be done.

Welcoming the guests, Mr. P. S. Parulkar, Chairman of the Greater Bombay Co-operative Board, spoke about the difficulties co-operative movement was confronting in this country.

Mr. V. M. Nagwekar, vice-chairman of the board, proposed a vote of thanks.

Aircraft Purchase Postponed As Economy Measure
NEW DELHI, June 29.
The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has decided to postpone the purchase of two special small aircraft for speedy communication between Delhi and the project sites and between the projects themselves as an economy measure until foreign exchange position improved.

Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, was asked the Secretary, Department of Steel to supervise the implementation of economy measures wherever possible.

He has also directed that appointments to vacant posts — 29 at present — should not be made without the approval of the Secretary.

The total cost of these and other schemes relating to Co-operative Development amounts to Rs. 3.5 crores.

The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board will grant subsidies to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs for executing the programme and loans will be provided by Central Government to the extent of Rs. 115 lakhs.

The State Governments have also decided to revitalise the existing small-sized societies and to organise nearly 4,000 new small societies for giving agricultural credit not only to large cultivators but also medium and small farmers.

SHARE CAPITAL
The structure of nearly 138 Cent-

GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT: SIX ACQUITTED

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

THANA, June 29.
MR. R. R. DESAI, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, in whose Court six accused — Mahya Bhikar, Lakhma Satu, Barkya Lakhma, Vansha Jivalya, Radka Jivalya and Chaitya Poshalya — of village Modgaon, Taluka Dahanu, were tried on a charge of murder under Sec. 302, today gave all the accused benefit of doubt and acquitted them.

The prosecution story was that on the night of March 16, 1957, at about 8-30 p.m. the deceased, Kakkya Jivalya, was sitting in the verandah of his house at Pasodipada, a hamlet of village Modgaon.

The accused with the two accomplices in the case, Jivadya and Jethiya, came there and called Kakkya out of his house.

Accused Mahya then took an iron rod from the hands of accused Lakhma and struck Kakkya's head, causing injury.

Kakkya's wife, Materi, and his brother Raja, came to the spot. Some neighbours also came there.

After running for some distance Kakkya fell unconscious in a field. The six accused were committed to the Sessions by the First Class Judicial Magistrate, Dahanu.

Mr. Chimanlal G. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution; while the accused were defended by Mr. S. A. Tendolkar.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED
RAJKOT, June 29.
The railway line on the Kalka-Kanals section of the Bhavnagar division of Western Railway was breached at several places due to heavy rains yesterday and consequently all traffic on the section has been restricted.

Through communication is expected to be resumed after a week if the weather remains clear.—UPI.

ENGINEERS TOLD TO HELP BUILD STRONG COUNTRY
BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, called upon engineers in the country to devote their attention to help build a strong country.

He was addressing the members of the Builders' Association of India at a reception given in his honour at the CCI this evening.

He said that engineers, contractors and builders could make solid contribution to the country's development by their hard work and perseverance.

There would come a time when the hands of engineers of this country would be full with work of national development, he stressed.

Dr. G. S. Dugal welcomed the guests and Mr. H. J. Shah proposed a vote of thanks.

President For Hyderabad
HYDERABAD, June 29.
The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is arriving here on July 16 on a 24-day tour of India.

This will be his first visit to Hyderabad after the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. Prasad will stay at "Rashtrapathi Nilayam."

The President will leave here on August 9, for Trivandrum (Kerala) where he proposes to spend the Independence Day this year.—UPI.

C. M. Trivedi To Fill V. T. K.'s Vacancy
HYDERABAD, June 29.
Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, will be appointed member of the Central Planning Commission in place of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, who is relinquishing his post in October next, it is reliably learnt here.

Mr. Trivedi will lay down the office of the Governor on July 30 and on the following day Mr. Bhimsen Sachar assumes the Governorship of Andhra Pradesh.—UPI.

Loans For Poultry Farming
BOMBAY, Saturday.
The provision of Rs. 2,000 made by the Bombay Government in 1952 for advancing loans to poultry farmers has been increased to Rs. 5,000 during 1957-58.

More Co-operative Societies Planned

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Executive Committee of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, which met here today, approved a programme for organisation of more than 1,500 large-sized co-operative societies and 280 marketing societies in ten States and two Union territories.

Schemes for construction of 1018 godowns, including 760 godowns by credit societies and 258 godowns by marketing societies, were also approved.

The total cost of these and other schemes relating to Co-operative Development amounts to Rs. 3.5 crores.

The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board will grant subsidies to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs for executing the programme and loans will be provided by Central Government to the extent of Rs. 115 lakhs.

The State Governments have also decided to revitalise the existing small-sized societies and to organise nearly 4,000 new small societies for giving agricultural credit not only to large cultivators but also medium and small farmers.

SHARE CAPITAL
The structure of nearly 138 Cent-

Maharashtrian Chambers Form Development Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.
A meeting of the representatives of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Nag-Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce, Nagpur, Marathwada Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Aurangabad and other representatives, took place today at the office of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. D. Garware, and constituted the Maharashtra Economic and Development Council, under the Presidency of Prof. D. R. Gadgil.

The idea of the Council is to implement the recommendations of the Maharashtra Commercial and Industrial Conference.

The Council broadly discussed the points on which emphasis is to be laid and decided to draft a memorandum on the establishment of large-scale industries under the public sector and the private sector.

Emphasis was also laid on the necessity of an areawise survey of Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada, regarding the availability of industrial raw materials and potentiality of their utilisation for small and medium-scale industries.

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For Pilgrims To Pandharpur

BOMBAY, Saturday.
It is brought to the notice of pilgrims intending to attend the ensuing Ashadi fair at Pandharpur in Sholapur district that influenza in epidemic form prevails in the town and its neighbourhood.

There have also been stray cases of cholera in the same area.

While necessary arrangements to meet any possibility of an outbreak of cholera and to treat influenza patients have been made by the Public Health Department intending pilgrims are advised, in the interest of their health, to desist from visiting the fair in large numbers.

TAX ON SALES OF HOOPS, HESSIAN
BOMBAY, Saturday.
The exemption granted by the old Madhya Pradesh Government, and later continued by the Bombay Government on sales of hoops and hessian expires on June 30, 1957, and such sales on or after July 1, will be liable to tax.



The 32nd annual session of the Indian Philosophical Congress was inaugurated in Srinagar by Yuvraj Karan Singh, Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir. The Presidential address was read by Dr. G. P. Malalasekara, Buddhist Philosopher of Ceylon. Photo shows Yuvraj Karan Singh reading his inaugural address.

प्रतापमल गोबिंदराम की दिलरंजन पेन बाम



Distributors:
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STORES,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

FINANCE CHRONICLE

Active Buying Hardens Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THERE was active buying in the forward cotton market and quotation reached a new high level.

The forward cotton market was fairly steady today with moderate business.

It was said that the F.M.C. had agreed not to intervene in normal working.

At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 695-8 and advanced at Rs. 697 on moderate buying.

At this level the demand was satisfied and the market quietened at Rs. 695 on long liquidation.

Later on there was increased buying which resulted in a steady rise.

The market closed as under:

I.C.C. March: Opening Rs. 695-8, Rayon Rs. 237, Burma Rs. 599 and Close Rs. 702.

Mexicans Go Hysterical When Singer Crashes To Death

DOWN Mexico way, where emotion is assessed by how fervently it is demonstrated, the crash of a B-24 cargo plane recently provided the volatile populace with a mourning opportunity.

It hadn't had an occasion like that, since cowboy singer Jorge Negrete died from a liver ailment (Dec. 1953) in a Los Angeles hospital.

For the four-motored plane — which plummeted into a Merida, Yucatan, home scarcely three minutes after take-off the morning of April 15 — carried Mexico's most beloved singer-actor to a fiery death.

He was 39-year-old Pedro Infante, the composite of what practically every Mexican male would like to be and practically every Mexican female wishes she were.

Substitution

Affable, good-looking, with a voice and style that lent just the right inflection of pain to Mexico's agony-filled "ranchero" songs, extroverted Pedro also boasted the "macho" (He-man) quality without which all other successes in Latin America mean nothing — that of being an accomplished lover.

He proudly proclaimed he had fathered 14 children, none of whom it turned out when the Supreme Court nullified his marriage to ex-actress Irma Dorantes was conceived in wedlock.

But the absence of a marital stamp on the products of his amorous conquests, or even the truth in their number, were not considered by his adoring fans to be offensive.

On the contrary, they extolled his extracurricular activities as admirable traits that emphasized his character.

By JOHN WIX

Pedro's dashing, care-free character.

Thus when news of his death was flashed from Merida, it precipitated a wave of often hysterical anguish that flooded through Mexico and rippled throughout the Spanish-speaking world.

Pedro, who owned considerable stock in the company, was flying as a last-minute substitution for regular co-pilot Gerardo de la Torre.

Police and firemen had to form cordons around Pedro's gymnasium-equipped home in Merida to keep 10,000 persons who converged on it from literally carrying it away in the fragmentary form of souvenirs.

In Mexico City, Irma Dorantes, already crushed by a Supreme Court decision three weeks earlier that nullified her 1953 marriage to the actor, wailed that his death "was all my fault," and caught a plane to Merida.

To Clear 'Mess'

She said Pedro had telephoned her the previous day asking her to join him in the Yucatan capital.

"But I told him we might be accused of adultery and that I didn't want to go until everything was all right," she said. "Then he said I would fly to Mexico City today to straighten this mess out once and for all."

The "mess" to which Pedro alluded referred was that precipitated by his attempts to divorce wealthy Maria Luisa Leon, 44, whom he married in 1937, while he was still a rising singer along Mexico City's cafe circuit.

PEDRO DIVORCED MARIA LUISA IN 1953 WITHOUT HER CONSENT OR KNOWLEDGE IN THE STATE OF MORELOS.

It has since been established that an unidentified movie extra signed the wife's name to the "mutual consent" documents.

Sobs Regret

Then the star married Irma, a daughter, Irma, now two years old, was born of the union. Maria Luisa, however, fought tooth and nail to have the divorce ruled illegal and finally won her point three weeks before Pedro's death.

Pedro and Maria Luisa had no children of their own but several years ago they adopted a daughter, Dora Luisa, now 10, from Pedro's sister, Carmen.

Maria Luisa was as grief-stricken as her legally defeated rival on being informed of her husband's death.

She sobbed that she would have granted Pedro a divorce, had he lived and still wanted it. The actor's aged mother, Doña Refugio Cruz yru de Infante, who had just returned from confession, collapsed on hearing the news.

In Merida, Irma took one look at the glass-topped metal box containing the charred remains of her beloved and flung herself on the container crying, "Leave me here with him. I don't want to leave. . . . don't want to leave."

Thousands of persons were at the airport when the body arrived at 11 a.m., April 16.

Meanwhile, the Mexico City press was devoting 80 per cent of its pages in covering every aspect of the singing idol's life and death.

Claimants

Suddenly Pedro's progeny began turning up. Ex-dancer Guadalupe Torrentera, former mistress of the singer, posed for pictures with a boy and girl aged 7 and 5 who are products of her romance with Pedro.

Twenty-one year old Lupita Infante came from the Mexican border town of Tijuana to pay last respects to "father" Pedro.

He said she was born in Pedro's hometown of Mazatlan not long after he had left there to seek his fortune in the nation's capital.

Aged Carmen Mori de Leon showed up with her nine-year-old grandchild, Angel Infante, saying the boy was born to her daughter in San Diego, Calif., from an affair with Pedro.

She said the mother died in the childbirth.

Guadalupe Lopez and Piedad Casanas Berrera each claimed a child by the conspicuous hero.

Singer-dancer Dolores Casanova provided a humorous twist to the unhappy situation by declaring one day that her three-year-old daughter was from Pedro, then denying it.

Pedro's mother said Dolores once had brought the grandchild to visit her, adding "there is a good possibility" it was fathered by Pedro.

Suicides

Several suicides of young women in Mexico were attributed to grief over the actor's death.

One girl in Venezuela took her life on hearing of her hero's tragic end.

A girl employee of the new Continental Hotel murdered American woman tourists by placing six large photographs of the idol on wash-basins in the hotel's powder room and weeping over them all afternoon.

The grief of the citizenry became profound after the actor was placed in state. An estimated 50,000 persons — 80 per cent of them women — mostly from the lower income groups, filed past the casket throughout the night. The waiting line made

two complete turns around the block.

Ten persons sustained slight injuries in the crush. Hucksters did a thriving business selling photographs and biographies to the queued mourners.

Father Jose Davila, after saying a rosary for the actor, declared: "We have the faith confidence and surety that Christ has washed Pedro of his sins and has raised him to Heaven."

Turns Violent

But sorrow for the idol's loss became almost violent agony the following day, April 17, when Pedro was laid to rest.

Two-hundred anti-riot policemen, armed with tear gas, 100 uniformed officers, 100 secret service agents and 10 motorcycle patrolmen were assigned to keep the grief peaceful.

Despite these precautions, 200 persons were injured, 18 seriously, while another 300 reported that pickpockets had relieved them of personal valuables.

Three ambulances accompanied the funeral procession to transport the injured to Red Cross first aid stations that had been set up in anticipation along the route to the cemetery.

Five persons were beaten by police and 14 were arrested for breaking through the cordons, but no pickpockets were captured.

Several of the injured sustained broken limbs when the crowd pushed them into the motorcade. A graveside eulogy was delivered by Lange.

"To the lady companions in his life," Landa said, "Pedro was a violent lover. . . . May he rest in peace."

With that ultimate in Latin laudation, the casket was lowered into the grave next to that of Pedro's father, Delfino Infante, who died March 17, 1955, after siring 14 children, six of whom preceded him in death.

Rags To Riches

Thus ended the rags to riches story of the uneducated carpenter's helper who came to Mexico City from provincial Mazatlan in 1935 and sang his way into the hearts of 30-million Mexicans and at least that many more of other nationalities.

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

TRADITION is the soil in which contemporary art of any country must have its roots.

It is only then that art grows normally, acquires a distinctive character and develops the healthy tendency to progress.

A peep into the past will reveal that every Indian art had moved with the times and on the "lines" of the tradition.

Confusion was created under the foreign rule.

Art imported from the West was introduced and hailed as superior to the art of the soil.

Consequently tradition which means the past was looked upon as antiquated and was regarded as an impediment to the growth of art.

Such a slave-mentality, which had manifested itself as supercilious contempt for the tradition has still continued to dominate thinking on art.

Modernism

Indian painting, sculpture and architecture had once to face the aggression of the realistic art of Europe and had to give way to it.

The story is repeated also in the conditions of independence. Indian art has to move backwards with a quicker pace in consequence of the strong impact of Europe's modernism on it.

The conflict has been accentuated and Indian art is still remained in the most unfavourable condition.

The values of the past, which is rich in culture, art and heritage, were stressed by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru recently in a speech in New Delhi.

He has awareness of the complete stagnation of thinking and imagination and of the fact that the nation's mind has lost its freshness, vigour and creativeness. All these conditions have direct bearing on art.

One of the characteristics of a living nation, according to

Planning Of Towns Must Follow Indian Traditions

Mr. Nehru, is that it must grow; and therefore its art must also grow.

The growth of art means genuine progress of the tradition and not imitation. It implies a creative process which ensures individuality to the nation's art.

The creative art must be original and distinctive. This should be the criterion of progress if ever claimed for any art.

Creativeness

If the current trends of art are carefully analysed, they will give an indication that the nation has not yet regained freshness, vigour and creativeness which are so very essential for the normal growth of art.

A creative nation is expected to be instinctively conscious of the values of the tradition and heritage; and it would never discard them as the basis of its contemporary art.

THE ART-WORLD OF INDIA HAS NOT YET SHAKEN OFF THE SLAVE-MENTALITY WHICH WAS FOSTERED UNDER THE FOREIGN RULE.

Much of the art which is proclaimed as new, creative or progressive would lose its claim to originality if it is properly tested. Since everything in art is made to pass as Indian, and anything which makes a distinct deviation from the tradition is introduced as innovation, the encouragement to which the indigenous art is entitled is not extended to it in the measure which should be considered adequate to stimulate its growth.

Standstill

The creativeness, if regained by the nation must also be reflected in other fields of art, but it is not so.

Music and dance, for example, have stood where they

were when freedom was achieved by India.

They have not taken the path of "artificial" progress. It is, therefore, surprising how the country's creative genius happened to blossom in the field of pictorial and plastic arts.

Drama is the next field which has received "foreign

statues for display in the public.

The movement should gain additional strength through the action taken by the Government of Bombay. Statues, portraits and photographs of national leaders intended for display anywhere must be of the best quality.

If the public is indifferent to



Geeta Dutt seems to be immersed in her own voice which sends thousands of fans to heights of ecstasy.

aid" in a large measure.

It is not difficult to ascertain the quantum of creativeness regained by the nation, if the proportion of art which is moving onwards on the lines of "others" is correctly estimated.

The confusion will then be easily cleared; and the creative endeavour, whenever it has really asserted itself and is yielding something original and distinctive, will be spotted.

Art Debased

Art as a medium of advertisement must be based on sound moral and ethical standards.

This point was forcefully stressed by Mr. Morarji Desai, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, while he presided over the annual meeting of the Indian Society of Advertisers in Bombay.

He also expressed his strong disapprobation of the evil tendency of the exploitation of women for the purposes of advertisement.

Morality is implicit in the conception of art; and if the artist challenges its principles, his work must be pronounced as "inartistic" whatever its merits be; because ennoblement and not debasement should be the effect of art.

The tendency to vulgarity and particularly to exploitation of the fair sex is strongly evident in advertisements.

In a city like Bombay, some of the posters which thrust themselves on the eyes of the passers-by, appear to be most disgusting because of their objectionable content and treatment.

The Government has taken notice of the growing evil of vulgarity in advertisements.

But there should also be a strong public opinion to act as a control over the art of advertisement.

The solution of the problem would, however, be much easier, if the artists working in the field of advertisement and their clients will adopt a code of ethics to be observed without the slightest deviation from it.

Correct

The Government of Bombay has taken the welcome step to select photographs of national leaders for display in the Government offices and educational institutions.

The leaders, whose photographs are to be displayed have also been selected; and they are the President of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Shriji, Dadabhai Nauroji, Tilak, Sardar Patel and Mr. Nehru.

Only the photographs selected by the committee will be permitted to be displayed. This is the right procedure, and every State Government should adopt it.

All these years indifferent and even ugly portraits, statues and photographs of great leaders have found their way in institutions, offices and public squares and gardens.

IN SPITE OF THE PROTESTS RAISED FROM THE INFORMED QUARTERS, NOTHING WAS DONE TO STOP THE INFUX OF SUCH ART-WORKS.

But now the situation has shown a change for the better. The Central Government has appointed a committee to select

this question, it should be the duty of the artists to fix and follow rigidly the highest standards of art.

Town-Planning

It is refreshing to learn that the Government of Madras has proposed to establish a School of Town and Country Planning in Madras.

The scheme also provides for institution of the post-graduate and post-graduate training in the subject.

Planning and re-planning of the urban and rural areas have been in full swing all over the country since the dawn of independence, and some wrong work is likely to have been done as a result of the inadequacy of experts.

But now Town and Country Planning has been acknowledged as a subject of specialised and systematic training. Although the wisdom has dawned at this late hour, the harm which has already been done cannot be undone.

The training will have to be judiciously planned.

The courses must be based on the Indian conditions and also on the Indian art tradition.

The teachers and trainees should be constantly conscious of the fact that the work in which they are engaged is planning "for and in" India. They must be imbued with the thoroughly Indian outlook.

She Knows All Steps To Make A Pencil

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK. HONEY-HAIRED Mrs. Edna Hard L. Faber has a sense of humour—and in her job, she needs it.

"I'd be a hermit if I couldn't laugh at the same joke over and over again," says this cheerful grandmother.

"Imagine being asked at least 200 times a week if I know how the lead gets into a pencil."

Mrs. Faber does know—and she can describe all 126 manufacturing steps that convert California cedar and Madagascar graphite into pencils.

As a top executive of the oldest pencil firm in the U.S., Mrs. Faber knows her product.

"There are 1,700 kinds of pencils," she'll tell you seriously. "Everything from eyebrow pencils to red carpenter's pencils to waterproof garden pencils to the 10 cent yellow hexagonal pencils."

For this one-time society matron turned executive, there's satisfaction in pencil-making.

Mrs. Faber, widow of the third generation Faber heading the 108-year-old corporation, was 53 when she turned to business four years ago.

Mrs. Faber uprooted herself from New York and moved to Bear Creek, Pa., because the company's new plant is in Wilkes-Barre.

"And I learned how to answer THAT question," she laughs. "It's easy—the correct answer is that there's really no lead in a pencil at all."



Munna Dey (right) and Talat Mahmood shown in a duet.

SOUTHERNERS BOYCOTT RACIAL PICTURES

HOLLYWOOD DIRECTOR RICHARD BROOKS VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED HIS HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL FILM, "SOMETHING OF VALUE," WHICH, ALONG WITH ANOTHER RACIAL MOVIE, "ISLAND IN THE SUN," IS FACING TOTAL BOYCOTT IN THE SOUTH.

Although "Island" has not yet been released, southern exhibitors already have boycotted it as "too hot to handle."

"Something of Value," a story of Mau Mau uprising in Africa, contains scenes in which a Negro strikes a white man and a white woman receives a blood transfusion from a Negro man.

HE HAS FAITH

Opposition to "Island In The Sun" stems from Harry Belafonte's scenes with actress Joann Fontaine who wishes to marry him and is rejected by the actor, according to the story.

Brooks, who directed "Value," said it is his belief that the motion picture has "great economic significance."

He declared:

"ANY FILM WHICH REFLECTS THE TRUTH AS IT IS TODAY, HISTORICALLY AND FROM THE VIEW-POINT OF HUMANITY, CANNOT DO ANY HARM BECAUSE IN THE LONG RUN, PEOPLE WHO SEE THE FILM WILL BE MOVED TO A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER."

He also pointed out that the film does not necessarily deal in personalities.

"It deals with the bigger problem of people living in the same world—people who must

By Lee Belser

solve their economic as well as their social problems."

The picture, which stars Rock Hudson and Dana Wynter, has the Negro asking for his own land and equal rights and demanding his place in the world as a first class citizen.

Brooks, who currently is directing "The Brothers Karamazov," says that although, "Value" faces boycott in the south, he feels it will be a financial success.

"The Supreme Court decision against segregation," he said, "didn't just come out of the blue. It is a reflection of history and is an overwhelming indication that the public in general had already psychologically accepted this verdict even before the Supreme Court decision was made."

RISKY

Early films using racial conflicts as themes were definite financial risks.

One of the earliest was "Imitation of Life," a 1940 Claudette Colbert movie in which a young Negro girl passes for white.

It was poison at the boxoffice.

A LATER RACIAL FILM, "PINKY," DEALING WITH A SIMILAR THEME DID SLIGHTLY BETTER BUSINESS, AND "BLACKBOARD JUNGLE," WHICH SHOWED A NEGRO BOY IN SCHOOL WITH WHITES, BECAME A TOP MONEY MAKER, ALTHOUGH IT WAS TEMPORARILY BANNED IN GEORGIA.



The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, is shown presenting an award to a successful Air Cadet of the Air Wing of the National Cadet Corps.

Air Wing Of NCC Is Nursery For IAF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN JULY 1946, CONSTITUTED A COMMITTEE, KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS COMMITTEE, TO CONSIDER AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT, ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS, OF A CADET CORPS ORGANISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru was its Chairman.

This committee visited various universities in India and some of its members went abroad to examine how such Cadet Corps had been organised and were functioning in other countries.

Its report was submitted to Government in July, 1947, and a year later, the National Cadet Corps came into existence by an Act of Parliament.

To start with, only units of the Army Wing of the NCC were raised.

The Air Wing of the NCC was formed in 1950 comprising two divisions—the Senior Division, to cater for students of universities and colleges, and the Junior Division for boys of school-going age.

Two Air Squadrons of the Senior Division, one each at Bombay and Calcutta, with a strength of two officers, and 80 cadets per squadron, were raised in 1950.

By the end of 1956, 14 Air Squadrons of the Senior Division

with a strength of 28 officers and 1,760 cadets had been raised.

The Junior Division of the Air Wing was established in

When in his third and final year, he is required to do 25 hours of flying in engine-powered aircraft.

This flying is given to him in aircraft belonging to the local

By the time he has completed his flying, he has achieved the standard required for a civil "A" licence.

The Junior Division air cadet is a student of a school and has to undergo two years' training, after which he is awarded appropriate Air Wing certificates.

In imparting all this training to these cadets, the third aim of the National Cadet Corps, viz., to provide a nucleus of semi-trained personnel for the Armed Forces, is not forgotten.

THEREFORE, PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE TO RESERVE 10 PER CENT OF VACANCIES OF THE TOTAL INTAKE INTO THE AIR FORCE FLYING COLLEGE FOR CADETS OF THE SENIOR DIVISION AIR WING.

At the conclusion of each year's training, he is awarded a proficiency certificate provided he successfully passes the prescribed examinations.

To make him air-minded, the cadet is taught aero-modelling from his very first year so that by the time he leaves the NCC he really becomes an expert in flying model aeroplanes.

In his second year of training, an Air Wing cadet gets his first experience of flying when he begins learning flying on gliders, and, in the course of that year, he has to complete 80 launches which make him fairly proficient in this type of flying.

THE 1957 HOUSEWIFE CAN PREPARE THREE MEALS A DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR IN ONE HOUR AND 20 MINUTES. HER MOTHER SPENT NEARLY SIX HOURS DAILY DOING THE SAME JOB.

Those two facts, proven by U.S. Government tests, represent a modern miracle in the kitchen, probably the biggest let-up in kitchen chores since man discovered fire and put woman to work cooking over it.

The change didn't happen overnight.

It crept up on us during the past generation, so smoothly that today's housewife doesn't realize how lucky she is compared to mother.

Take chicken soup. Mother made her soup with a chicken bought from the butcher and a bunch of soup greens from the vegetable store.

She boiled the chicken and the greens in salted water for three or four hours until the chicken was tender and then strained it.

Her daughter today just strolls into a supermarket, walks past the canned soup shelves and goes home with six different kinds of chicken soup—all ready to heat and serve, in less than five minutes.

Sure, there are still women who make their soup the old way.

But the proof of the miracle is in your latest cookbook—which starts its soup section with the words "A can of soup."

Easy Work

The fish section of your cookbook tells the same story.

Mother's cookbook had to tell the reader how to scorch a fish, one '57 cookbook (the Good Housekeeping Cookbook) says about modern packaged quick-frozen fish:

"There is no disagreeable cleaning or washing; all that work has been done for you."

Pre-cooked foods, frozen foods and modern kitchen equipment have cut the American housewife's cooking time so drastically that a recent 21 million women can hold jobs and still eat at home—with 10 million of them feeding husbands and families besides.

A lot of things made possible the miracle in American kitchens:

Frozen orange juice, instant cocoa, cookie mixes, "brown and serve" rolls, dehydrated soups in little plastic bags, freezers, blenders, cakes ready to bake in throw-away foil pans, no-rinse detergents, fast oven grease removers, pancake batter in paper containers, pre-stuffed turkeys, plastic wrap, ready-trimmed meats, "squeeze" plastic dishes, TV dinners.

More To Come

And the miracle in kitchen is still going on.

They've perfected an electronic range which bakes potatoes in four minutes flat, and are testing super-sonic dishwashers that can scrape egg off a plate in a second, dehydrated pork chops that keep a year and "instant" bread dough powder.

ALSO IN THE WORKS ARE ATOMICALLY IRRADIATED FOODS THAT LAST INDEFINITELY WITHOUT REFRIGERATION, AND THE "POUCH" DINNERS—WHOLE DEHYDRATED MEATS IN PLASTIC BAGS THAT COOK INSTANTLY WHEN YOU POUR HOT WATER INTO THE BAG.

When we're eating atomic steak in 1960, today's marvels

will still be comparative babies.

Although we take them for granted today, upright freezers and aluminum foil are only 10-year olds.

Cake mixes are an elderly 12. "Brown and serve" rolls are just seven.

It was only 20 years ago that manufacturers started putting holes in the handles of kitchen tools so you could hang them up.

Now they're hanging refrigerators on the wall.

War Helps

Instant spaghetti with instant sauce, bread that stays soft three months, canned pre-fried bacon that heats without splatter—these sound like "foods of the future," don't they?

But they are being made right now by the Government, and, by 1959, housewives will have them. The Government agency perfecting these super-convenience foods is the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the armed forces.

This vital Government unit has the job of improving mili-

Gadgets, Modern Foods Make Kitchen Work-Free Heaven

By
Olga Curtis

Without women being fully aware of it, a miracle has been wrought in American kitchens.

There are more startling, work-saving changes ahead. This article is by a prize-winning reporter describing the changes that have been made—in food, utensils and other kitchen equipment—and revealing details of the kitchens of the future.

tary meals—but women owe it a huge vote of thanks: It put cake mixes, dehydrated soups and boneless meats in your kitchen.

It all came about because the QM Institute tried to give servicemen in the field during World War II food that was as good as anything they could get in a mess hall.

A fresh egg from Minnesota turned up as a powdered egg in France.

Pre-trimmed boneless meats, poultry in parts and the whole idea of packaged meats came about the same way.

"During the war," Col. Roland A. Isker recalls, "We didn't have enough shipping and we didn't have enough refrigeration. So we had to leave the fat and bones out—and that made boneless beef and cut-up chicken."

The one package meal "TV" dinner, for instance, can claim

the K-ration as an ancestor. Cereals that cook in a minute, like rice and oatmeal, also are of Armed Forces origin.

The dehydrated potatoes that GI's ate are the potatoes in today's canned stew, or the instant potatoes that you mash with water, or the frozen cooked potatoes that you don't have to peel and fry.

Dehydrated

Dehydrated vegetables and dehydrated noodles became soup mixes, or combined with processed packaged cheese for such things as chive-cheese spreads.

INSTANT COFFEE, ALTHOUGH INVENTED NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, BECAME THE INSTANT COFFEE WE KNOW TODAY. IT EVEN FINALLY ACQUIRED A COFFEE AROMA.

Instant cocoa and instant tea, hot roll mixes, and soft cake mixes from gingerbread to chocolate also came to the U.S. kitchen from the U.S. mess kit.

In the next 20 years frozen meats are expected to replace fresh meats—just as the self-service meat counter largely has replaced the old-time straw-hatted butcher.

There were less than 10 self-service meat markets in the whole of the U.S. in 1938.

Last year, there were 15,000 such markets.

The roll industry, which has the packaging job, has already announced the coming debut of the frozen cook-at-the-table charcoal steak.

This steak will not only be pre-trimmed and frozen, it will be packed in its own foil grate with charcoal grill.

You put the whole thing on the dinner table, set a match to the charcoal, and broil the steak practically on the plate.

Also coming up, probably next year, is the "dinner out" at home. You'll simply buy an individually foil-wrapped frozen serving of a meal from a famous restaurant, put it in the oven, and dine sumptuously on the same things that are being served in Paris or New York society spots.

In a few more years, boneless steaks, frozen meat pies and uniform-size lamb chops are due to be delivered to stores exactly like cars—after assembly-line mass production.

Cheaper

The frozen foods industry started with a caribou steak. Fur-trapper Clarence Birds-eye thought the caribou steak was so tasty, when he cooked it months after it was frozen stiff by Labrador cold, that he invented the quick-freeze process, which gave us today's frozen foods.

Frozen foods can save money, too, although they might seem to cost more than fresh foods.

At New York supermarket prices, fresh green peas are 19 cents a pound.

Ten ounces of cleaned, shelled, frozen peas are 18 cents a box.

If you wanted 10 ounces of shelled fresh peas would have to buy two and one half pounds of peas—with pods at 48 cents to duplicate what you get frozen for 18 cents.

Nutritionally, frozen foods rate high.

Vegetables are quick-frozen, hours after being plucked from a field, and are actually fresher than "fresh" vegetables which have spent four or five days in transit from the field to the food store.

Atom Age

Add convenience to these factors and you have all the reasons why the frozen foods industry has mushroomed to multi-billion dollar proportion.

IN THE PAST 10 YEARS, FROZEN FOOD PRODUCTION HAS GROWN FROM 900 MILLION POUNDS TO MORE

THAN 5,000 MILLION POUND.

Atomically irradiated food sounds like something they serve on spaceships.

But Americans will be eating it within three years right here on earth.

A government-sponsored plant for milk irradiation of foods already is being built in Stockton, Calif., and will be operating in 1959.

New Gadgets

Irradiation merely means sending Atomic rays through food to kill the germs that spoil food—exactly as pasteurization kills the germs in milk.

Irradiated food can stay unrefrigerated on a shelf for long periods—a year or even more—without spoiling.

Food is irradiated by shooting Beta or Gamma rays at it. The germs in the food promptly expire.

Irradiated food—doesn't have any harmful effect on the person eating it, even if it looks or tastes a little different.

This reporter, one of the few women granted permission to try irradiated foods, sampled irradiated shrimp seven months old, hamburger 14 months old, a two-month-old Idaho potato and a rasher of year-old bacon.

Now the new home aids in the kitchen are promised: "All-automatic kitchens, with dishwashers, disposal units, built-in ovens, island sinks and refrigerators in decorator colours!"

Not only can American housewives get a purple or black or pink refrigerator these days, she can get it hanging on the wall or built into the counter.

It will, of course, light itself up, defrost itself and if she wishes, it can also deliver its own ice cubes and squirt fruit juice through the door.

The '57 COMPANION TO A REFRIGERATOR, THE FREEZER, ALSO COMES IN COLOURS.

"WHAT'S MORE, IT WILL ROLL OUT THE ORANGE JUICE CANS AND CONTROL ITS OWN TEMPERATURE."

Today's stoves, which can be built into walls or hidden in counter tops, will obligingly time the roast while cooking it with controlled heat, and turn themselves off when the roast is ready.

Ovens can do even better, the newest ones go up and down like elevators so the cook won't have to bend for a look inside.

The toaster has been joined by at least 19 other electric kitchen gadgets that take the work out of such chores as egg-boiling and coffee-perking.

The new gadgets, such as blenders and deep fat fryers, help make life easy in today's kitchen. But by comparison, the future kitchen will be a work-free heaven.

BIG GUNS CONFER



Quantico, Virginia. Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff designate chat during recess after the first business session of the Secretaries Conference at the Marine Corps school in U. S. The Joint Chiefs as shown will take office August 16, when Admiral Arthur Radford retires as chairman. From left: Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army; Gen. Nathan Twining, Adm. Radford, Adm. Arleigh A. Burke and Gen. Thomas D. White.

The Fable Of Loosey, The Tight Bookmaker

THE HORSE PLAYERS SAT IN THE GOULASH ON A SIDE STREET OFF BROADWAY AND LISTENED TO TWO HEAD CHARLIE'S STORY OF THE HORRIBLE BOOKMAKER.

"You know Loosey," said Two Head Charlie, "he wouldn't give you a flea off his dog. A real miserable bum who laughed anytime some one came to him and looked to make a touch."

"Once I asked him what his pleasure because he goes against nothing. Loosey says his pleasure is his business. He enjoys busting people."

"It don't matter to him if a bum would rob his kid's milk money to play with him. Loosey always said money's money and nobody could ask a question off a dollar bill."

"He said they put George Washington's picture on a dollar bill because he don't tell a lie."

"If the G wanted people to ask questions about money, they put Sam Insull's picture on a buck or Ponzi."

"Money tells the truth." "When a guy comes up with it, Loosey said that means he has it."

"I never seen him with no dame until one day he pops up with some one works in a laundry somewhere."

"The dame ain't beautiful, and

she looks like she got her dress out of some ascan."

"The trouble with suckers, Loosey claimed, they get dames used to things."

"He makes her eat a hot dog at a stand while he goes in Lindy's and fills up."

"If he got a date with her, he told her to meet him inside the movie house, the last row."

"That way he got no expenses because he takes her to the subway and don't even pay her fare."

"I never seen a guy abuse a dame more. Bustled people make Loosey happy, so I figure out,

she ain't good enough for his kids. "He got a real painter from Greenwich Village and spent a buck. I seen Loosey's dame taking it all in but she don't crack."

"I threw her a gram. I said this is the way a man with money got to live if he could respect himself. I said a bum's better off dead, he's got the kind of money Loosey got and he lives like a fophouse mooch."

"You know what the dame said. She said I admit Loosey's better off dead. I said how could you say a thing like that and be his girl?"

"She don't answer me, just looks at the oil paintings and digs into the caviar."

"All the dames there, they feel sorry for Loosey's girl. I tell you how bad she's dressed."

"Instead of knocking Lefty's wife, they're feeling sorry for Loosey's girl."

"You know how terrible she must look. Even my old lady has pity for her. Anytime my old lady goes somewhere like Lefty's house, she's hollering what a cheap bum I am."

"And then she blows the wife of the old lady or me. All she done was to say what a creep is with a nice girl like that."

"All of a sudden, a few months ago, Loosey dropped dead. I don't even know he died."

"He ain't got no family. Nobody invited me to the funeral and I wouldn't go anyways. I give him enough money."

"I ain't taking no day off from the job to see him buried. He's dead, he's dead. It's a proposition I ain't in with."

"I found out he's dead because I run into Loosey's dame. You never seen such a change."

"She got a minkler on and plenty of jewellery. She tells me she's married to a young guy. I said, has he got money, she says he ain't even working but they got plenty of money. I said how'd you get the money. She told me off Loosey."

"So, he made her a proposition. Dead people, Loosey told her, don't need money. He said he wouldn't give her a cruller while he's alive. But he don't care what happens to his money when he's dead."

"The only reason I know him, I bet him once in a while when I can't find a bookmaker. I don't even like to win off him. This is a guy who makes the whole world feel like a loser."

"At Lefty's house, I seen Loosey's dame look at what's going on with the champagne and the caviar."

"They even got oil paintings of their kids on the wall. Lefty's a real sport."

"Photographs from a camera

By
JIMMY
CANNON

the only reason he's stuck on her, is she ain't got even the right time on her."

"Nobody needed a watch with Loosey because he said you could get the time off the Paramount clock."

"This goes on for a few years. The dame's satisfied just to have him say hello to her. I can't figure it out. She ain't no horse player. They don't go night-clubbing. He still lives in a furnished room when he could afford the whole floor of a hotel."

"The dame still looked real shabby, like she was a beggar or something. She tells me she got a room with some family up the Bronx and don't want nothing more."

"One day there's a free loan over Lefty's house."

"You know what a swell guy Lefty is. His old lady used to be in the Follies. A beautiful dame with all kinds of clothes."

"Why would Lefty invite Loosey to a party? All Lefty ever done was bet with him and lose."

"But Lefty done pretty good in his business because he lives in some apartment like a mansion."

"Lefty owns a few horses then."

"One of them won a stake, so he threw this party for everybody he knew. He must be out of his mind to invite Loosey. If he wouldn't give her a cruller while he's alive. But he don't care what happens to his money when he's dead."

"THE DAME SAID OKAY AND LOOSEY MADE A WILL, LEAVING HER EVERY CENT. SHE TOLD ME WHAT A STRICTLY WRONG GUY LOOSEY WAS."

"But she hopes one thing. She wishes that dead people need money as much as live ones. That's the only way the dame figured she could get even for going with him for six years."

TRACHOMA VIRUS ISOLATED

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

TOKYO.

A Hokkaido University medical expert claimed success today in detecting a virus believed to be the pathogen of Trachoma.

Dr. Hidetoshi Fujiyama of the ophthalmology section of the Medical Department said that he planted part of a Trachoma-affected eyelid of a patient in a chicken egg and that a growth similar to that of Trachoma developed.

The doctor reported that he discovered a virus of about 200 millimicrons and that the reaction when it was tested against the serum of Trachoma patients was mostly positive.

He said that this has given rise to the assumption that the growth formed on the chicken egg was caused by Trachoma—and the virus Trachoma pathogen.

JAMAICA HAS ITS POCOMANIA TO RIVAL VOODOO

KINGSTON
IN the slum suburb of Trench Town, where black pigs, goats and dogs root for scraps among hovels that occupy a former plantation, the descendants of slaves still practice a semi-pagan religion—Pocomania.

Unlike Haiti's much-publicized Voodoo, Pocomania is little known outside Jamaica.

Pagan in origin, with shoots of Christianity grafted later, Pocomania has not become an organized tourist attraction in the manner of Voodoo.

Many of its rites remain secret to the converts.

Pocomania—derived from the two Spanish words meaning "little madness"—was first observed by Spanish slave-owners three and a half centuries ago.

"SHEPHERDS"

The slaves brought the pagan rites with them from Africa.

The pagan practices, with dancing, leaping, walling and subservience to cult leaders, were directly descended from some ancient animistic religion of West Africa.

There were rituals resembling devil worship performed in caves

and the deep bush by runaway slaves.

Kids, costers and white doves were sacrificed, blood caught in calabashes and served to worshippers. Even today similar things sometimes take place at midnight ceremonies.

Later when Christianity was introduced among the slaves, the Pocomania priests, fearing the rivalry of this faith, incorporated some Christian rites into their own.

Next came Christian revival.

By ERIC DOWNTON

ism, about 1860, or 22 years after the slaves had been freed.

Again Pocomania leaders stole. They took the hymn-singing, the hallelujahs, the amens, the clapping and praying aloud and grafted it on to Pocomania.

Some Christian precepts and beliefs were also taken.

Many Pocomania followers were primitive Christians and so the cult became partly Christianized.

"Baptism" takes place later in rivers and pools.

Crude bamboo temples, named "Camps," are built.

Priests of the cult, both men and women, call themselves "Shepherds." The high priest is the "Crown Father Shepherd."

Officers for persons assisting the Shepherds carry such names as Axe Man, Mother Dove, Armour-bearer, Cooling Dove and Flag Mother.

Shepherds wear high turbans and many-coloured robes.

In some ceremonies, they whirl and leap like dervishes. Banners are waved.

Converts dress in white. Symbolic structures and cabalistic designs are used.

The Mother Dove has an important part in initiation ceremonies.

Her costume includes a high turban, purple sash, a white gown so cut that when she raises her arms it gives an impression of wings.

100 CAMPS

She toe spins and leaps.

POCOMANIA'S FOLLOWERS ARE MAINLY POOR PLANTATION LABOURERS, DOCK AND FACTORY WORKERS, OVER HALF ARE WOMEN.

The last reliable estimate is of about 100 "camps" throughout Jamaica.

If these some 20 are reported in Trench Town, where the Crown Father Shepherd has his camp.

Jamaican officials assure that the cult is steadily declining. But late at night here in Trench Town one can often hear singing, the frenzied shouting, the hypnotic rhythm of clapping and stomping from invisible camps where Shepherds and Mother Doves whirl and leap, where believers "possessed by the spirit" roll in ecstasies on mud floors, jig and dance sometimes until they collapse in beatific exhaustion.



THOUGH herself an artistic dancer, Hany Holm has been for the most part unseen by the public as a performing artist during her quarter-century of remarkable work in the American dance world.

Her success and influence have been built primarily on her intense love of teaching.

Her skill in this field is matched only by her triumphs in group choreography and in directing for the lyric theatre.

Born in Germany, Hany has proved through her choreography of such works as "The Eccentricities of Davy Crockett" and "The Ballad of Baby Doe" that her dance, like herself, has become Americanized.

Despite her intense devotion to her career, Hany Holm has

always found time to enjoy the companionship and talents of her son Klaus.

As a gifted dance designer and lighting expert, Klaus Holm has on several occasions worked with his mother professionally.

Hany finds time, too, to observe and remember people and to help the genuine among them.

Believing that the personality of the teacher or the artist must be reflected in every thought and movement, she nonetheless shuns self-advertisement.

She imparts her respect for the personality of every individual in all her work—giving much of herself, but through her high standards always expecting much in return.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

WINNING SMILE BAGS BIG PRIZE IN NOVEL COMPETITION

SUNDAY GEM

Every man stamps his own value upon himself, and we are great or little according to our own will.

THE mantle of green has replaced the scorched brown garb that had been worn by nature during the past few weeks.

The first few showers have brought the much-needed relief to the heat-harassed citizens, while giving a freshness to the vegetation that had been steadily withering.

Forhan's Finale

It was Geoffrey Mannors & Co., distributors of Forhan's toothpaste, who conceived the idea of organising a competition with a view to promoting the sales of their product.

The only thing to be done, if nature had blessed you with a dazzling set of molars and a sparkling smile into the bargain, was to send a photograph emphasising your dental assets. The result, not quite unexpected, was that the sponsors were flooded with thousands of entries from all over India, out of which the panel of judges was set the difficult task of picking out ten finalists who in turn participated in the final round for selecting the winners.

The "Forhan" stage was set in the air-conditioned dining room of the Taj Mahal Hotel where the large number of spectators included ladies and gentlemen of the advertising fraternity, editors of leading newspapers, pressmen and photographers, and of course friends and relations of the eager contestants.

A lavish buffet had been laid on for which the queue soon gained in strength and size, and Mickey Correa's band provided almost non-stop rhythm for the dance enthusiasts.

Winning Smile

The big moment came when Miss Frene Taleyarkhan who compered the show, announced the names of the finalists and asked them to flash their best smile before the judging panel—at this job were Mrs. D. F. Karaka, Mr. Boman Behram, Miss Usha Shah and Mr. C. A. Narayan.

It was truly a windfall for Miss Eleanor Perkins and Mr. D. K. Raju, the winners who bagged Rs. 1,000 each plus a gold wrist watch.

Others who received their awards at the hands of film star Meena Kumari were Mrs. Kamlesh Madhani, Mrs. Mavis Lalwani, Master Robert Davis and Dr. F. S. Hahn.

The contest was altogether a very laudable venture, credit for which in particular goes to Mrs. Pat Webber, and Mr. F. Murdoch.

Smile and the whole world smiles with you—never truer words spoken!

Around The Pool

The residents of ten-storeyed Darshan Apartments are indeed fortunate in some of the amenities that have been provided for their recreation.

On one side are a couple of tennis courts, there is a playground for children, and nestling in the "basement" is a fair-sized swimming-pool to which men and women flock in the evening when the day's work is done, or in the early morning before the day's work has begun.

Armaty and Pheroz Peston-Jamasp chose a Saturday night to collect a number of their friends at a buffet party which was held not in their Darshan flat, but on the moss-grown ground bordering the crystal clear waters of the swimming pool.

The setting was really picturesque, the trees spreading their branches like an umbrella, while the full moon beam fleetingly appearances from behind the clouds.

The guests, most of whom were from the Darshan neighbourhood, looked extremely comfortable as they sat in canvas chairs that resembled inverted hammocks, and listened



Smiling happily on the occasion of their Silver Wedding are Russa and Joan Mehta seen with Lady Bomanji.

to a non-stop collection of records from the radiogram specially designed by Pheroz.

To justify the swimming pool surroundings, the host, taking the lead himself, persuaded some of those present to don the water-kit and plunge into the water—the women, however, languidly declined and continued their chatter, while some enthusiasts settled down to a game of bridge.

Everyone had worked up a sizeable appetite, which was amply satisfied by the delicious and sumptuous fare that Armaty had provided.

Egypt Day

LAST week was celebrated the national day of a country which only a short



Mr. Russa Mehta seated between Mrs. J. R. D. Tata and Mrs. C. H. Bhabha at the function at the Taj in celebration of his Silver Wedding.

while ago made headlines in the leading newspapers of the world.

Though relatively small in size and population, Egypt has assumed an importance today which bears no relation to its physical contours.

The Suez crisis is over, and the Canal has again become a peaceful waterway, the link between the East and the West.

The hero and architect of modern Egypt, Colonel Abdel Gamal Nasser, looked on from a large frame at the reception given by the Egyptian Consul General, Mr. Raouf Fahime, to celebrate this day of national and historical importance.

The Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Consul colleagues and many others gathered in the spacious drawing room of the Consulate at the Eros theatre building, and extended their felicitations to the Consul General for his country's progress and prosperity.

Silver Bells

THE completion of twenty-five years of any phase in life is worthy of note, and the successful crossing of the quarter-century hurdle in the "marriage career" truly calls for a worthwhile celebration.

Well-known businessman Russa Mehta and his charming wife Joan were the happy Silver Wedding couple of the week, who marked their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary with a select function at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Appropriate touches of decoration had been given to the ballroom where silver-sprayed balloons hung in clustered bunches from the ceiling and silver bells were wrapped around the green and silver pillars.

Among the many friends who had been invited on this auspicious occasion were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bhabha, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Vinodlal, Sohrab Lalwani, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Dhanrajgir, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Petigara, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hamilton, Mr. Homi Karaka, Mr. Frank Moraes, Mr. and Mrs. Jai Mehta, Mr. Boman Sethna and many more.

In a white chiffon sari set off with a diamond necklace and

earrings, Joan looked the bride all over again as she stepped on to the floor with Russa to dance the Anniversary Waltz.

Their young sons Zal and Farrokh were also having their share of duty and pleasure in looking after all the guests.

Buffet hour was from ten to eleven when tables on either side of the band were laden with choice dishes that were eagerly sampled.

Silence is never the golden rule when Russa is in charge, and the mike came into full play once the feasting was over.

One speaker commented that June 21 in 1932 was said to be an exceptionally wet day.

The veracity of this statement could not be proved, but it could be easily believed because how could Russa be associated with anything that's dry?

The host in his reply thanked everyone for the good wishes extended to them, and reminisced over the period of his "double life," allowing us peeps into his marital bliss and problems!

As he walked back to his table the band struck up "He's a jolly good fellow" and everyone joined in wishing him and Joan many joyous anniversaries to follow.

By U. N. DHEBAR

THE MEMORY OF THE BOOKS I REMEMBER TAKES ME ODDLY TO THE FIRST BOOK OF SOME SIGNIFICANCE THAT I CAME ACROSS. ITS NAME WAS "THE GOOD NATURED MAN" BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

For an Indian student in those days to interest himself in these English writers was considered to be a promising start.

Goldsmit appeared on the scene just when the British people were about to start on the high road to imperialism. Villages were being neglected. Urbanisation was going apace.

His love for peasantry was more deep seated than merely sentimental. His prophetic words "But the bold peasantry country pride, when once destroyed can never be supplied."

Cowper's "Task" is another book I remember. It is a "task" that awaits for everybody. I still feel Cowper telling me,

"Defoe's Robinson Crusoe prompted in me a spirit of quiet adventure and emphasised the need for resourcefulness and improvement."

Tennyson's Lancelot and Elaine was to teach me that the greatest amongst us can fall a prey to the greatest tragedy of a man of intelligence can face.

"His Honour rooted in Dishonour stood. His faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

JHABWALA STORY

I remember Shri. S. H. Jhabwala of the Meerut Conspiracy Case, who was our teacher in English Composition, once calling me to his table and asking me if I had read "Karan Ghelo," a Gujarati historical work.

I felt ashamed and could not reply. He then named other works and authors. I felt even more ashamed.

I had not given even a thought to it. He administered a mild rebuke for neglect of my mother tongue and sent me back to my seat.

That was the beginning of my contacts with Gujarati literature. The Fourth Part of Saraswati Chandra by Govardhanbhai Tripathi proved for me to be an encyclopedia on social and political thinking.

The author posed in an objective manner questions of fundamental importance with a singular thoroughness.

It gave me abundance of

FROM FOUR CORNERS By Veritas

IT is generally believed that Mr. Nehru's extensive foreign tour was only incidental to his visit to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

He himself fostered that impression by saying while he was in Copenhagen that there was "no special reason" for his visit to Denmark, for he was "going to London anyway."

Does it help India or the cause of peace by mentioning casually that Mr. Nehru's tour abroad was just a diversion or digression from a main purpose?

Scandinavian diplomats believe that the Indian Prime Minister's visit was as a consequence of his wish to extend his personal influence in the cause of peace.

This statement, a generalisation which cannot be disavowed wherever Mr. Nehru goes, comes nearer the truth but does not strike its core.

It was at Helsinki, capital of Finland—a country which, like India, is trying to keep outside the world's political squabbles through neutrality—that Mr. Nehru spoke his mind freely.

"I would prefer the hydrogen bomb to the cold war," he declared vehemently. The cold war bred fear and hatred which distorted man's vision.

★

The best way to fight the cold war is to further the cause of non-alignment—and that was the specific objective Mr. Nehru had in mind in undertaking his tour of Syria and four Scandinavian countries. (On his return from London he will go to the Netherlands, Egypt and the Sudan.)

In Damascus, capital of Syria, where he received a hero's welcome, he spoke passionately of "a better and wider adherence" to the Bandung Conference resolutions.

He stressed strongly the need for "non-interference" when the shadow of the H-bomb cast its painful influence over the world. In Helsinki he confirmed with conviction his faith in the Panchsheel.

How far did Mr. Nehru's efforts in furthering non-alignment succeed?

The immediate and spontaneous response to his visits was

A Tour To Promote Non-Alignment

full of warmth and high appreciation. Thousands of Syrians jammed the streets on both sides in Damascus and cried themselves hoarse: "Welcome to the beloved son of Damascus." And he was made an Honorary Citizen of the city.

In the Scandinavian countries there was deep understanding of Nehru's view in maintaining India's neutral stand in world affairs.

Mr. H. C. Hansen, the Danish Prime Minister, declared that there was hardly any contemporary statesman who enjoyed higher personal prestige than Mr. Nehru in any part of the world.

Mr. Einar Gerhardsen, the Norwegian Prime Minister, felt it was a good thing to know that there was one power that did not belong to any of the camps. Mr. Tage Evjander, the Swedish Prime Minister, praised Mr. Nehru's "freedom from dogmatism."

While this insight into the true significance of the spirit of Bandung and Panchsheel is there, how far are the countries Mr. Nehru covered in his tour capable of being converted

to or maintaining non-alignment?

No one can say that Syria is kindly inclined towards the West, and the degree of Russian influence in the country and the measure of Russian aid to it must remain unknown.

★

As for Scandinavia, only Sweden is truly neutral, though her proximity to Russia invests her with a strategic importance that is hardly compatible with last-ditch neutrality.

Denmark and Norway are, for reasons of security (a need strengthened by bitter memories of the last war) members of NATO and committed to the Western "Bloc." Finland claims to have an "independent" policy, but history belies this profession.

Mr. Nehru asserted while in Stockholm that problems of the present-day world could not be solved by the approach of threats or hatred.

"Non-alignment," he said, "is the natural consequence of an independent nation functioning according to its own rights."

It is only when this great democratic principle is fully im-

bibed by the nations now arrayed in full strength on two sides in the cold war that the world can move towards abiding peace.

Hungary Again

The description of "the greatest tragedy of our time," as applied to the Hungarian revolt by Mr. Nehru, conveys the full depths of the free world's shocked feelings at this mass upheaval and the way it was put down.

If it is Mr. Nehru's considered opinion that the revolt was "undoubtedly a national rising" which was suppressed, the conclusion is that the present regime which silenced the voice of the nation with the help of Russian troops is not representative of the people.

Why, then, has the revolt died down and why is there not the slightest sign of a fresh rising against an imposed regime?

It is not unlikely that the carnage and bloodshed that accompanied the last nationalist rebellion are still fresh in the minds of the Hungarians. If they do not want a recurrence of these horrid events soon enough, they can be presumed that they are waiting for more favourable conditions for the democratic forces to assert themselves at a future time.

In view of India's neutrality, Mr. Nehru's reluctance to make the matter an issue of the cold war is understandable, but the question cannot, therefore, be ignored or eschewed if principles of democracy and "panchshila" have been violated by the Russian action.

London Talks

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London met at a time when hopes of an East-West accord on disarmament, however restricted in scope they may turn out to be, ran high.

The Commonwealth talks, as experience of preceding meetings amply bears out, do not produce any clinching decisions. All they do is to contribute towards a closer understanding of the varying points of view on problems relating to the Commonwealth and the world at large.

If, as reported, Mr. Macmillan, the British Premier, has forwarded the view that increasing Russian willingness to negotiate on world issues is born out of a realisation of the strength of the Western powers, the Soviet Union cannot be expected to strike bargains to mutual advantage on that basis.

The agreements should be as between equals, and even if the Western Powers feel confident of being militarily more powerful, the point cannot be rubbed in, for then any accord looks like being dictated under pressure and not freely negotiated.

That the conference is meant to repair "the Suez shock" also need not be emphasised too much.

The episode should be forgotten, as the aggressors paid for it by losing face with the United Nations.

Mr. Nehru declared that India had no intention of leaving the Commonwealth. India holds a key position among the greatest congeries of democratic nations that history has ever known, and her voice is bound to be respected, though the views may differ, in the London confabulations.

Tourism In India

THE number of tourists coming from foreign countries had recorded a very high increase in 1956—4 rose to 75,550, excluding 2,75,877 from Pakistan who came on category 'C' visas for holiday or pleasure.

This number was higher than that of Japan, or Egypt—two Eastern countries which have always attracted a very large number of tourists.

The hotel accommodation had increased in many cities, and in Delhi, in particular, about 800 new beds had been added.

Within a year or two, more accommodation is expected to be available at some of the important tourist centres like Kharajoh, Bhuvaneshwar, Konarak, Aurangabad, Mandu, Madurai and Jaipur.

The Transport Department would be undertaking the management of some of the new rest houses and would run them as sort of semi-hotel establishments.

The Government of India has decided to set up a committee to formulate criteria for the classification of hotels and their rate structure etc.

There are now seven tourist offices overseas. Two in U.S.A., three in Europe, one in Ceylon, and one in Australia.

Besides these, a number of bureaux have already been opened by the State Governments and many more are expected to be opened in the next two or three years.

Books I Remember

food for thinking on social and political problems.

I felt convinced that it must be readapted to the need of the modern times.

The richest harvest in the direction of books was to come, however, in my twenties.

I had entered the legal profession and was set on the road to a comparatively easy future.

I was searching for a way and with the limitations of Indian conditions and my own attitude to life as well as my temperament.

Narrow struggle for political liberty was not comprehensive enough to solve the riddle that troubled my mind.

TOLSTOY HELPS

Marxian approach was tainted by Russian methodology. It was too materialistic too and did not fit in with my total picture.

I waited on Ruskin. But the real answer was to come to me through Tolstoy's memorable books "What then must we do," "Confession and what I believe," I realised actually that everything was out to defeat the two maxims: "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt eat thy bread in the sweat of thy brow."

Tolstoy provided a new meaning, at least so far as I was concerned, to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

I COMPARED THE TEACHINGS OF BHAGWAT GITA AND FOUND SATISFACTION

IN THEM THAT THE PROBLEM WAS NOT TO COMPLETE WITH THE RICH IN ACQUIRING RICHES.

The problem was to enable the masses to realise that their ultimate solution consistently with human dignity lay in not competing with them, not abhorring work and yet working for a social order which secured them full rights of a human being.

That was, however, a part of the answer. The question was how to relate it to the conditions in India with a growing population, heavy pressure on land, backward cultivation, unspeakable social backwardness with its ramifications in casteism and communalism, provincialism and every conceivable degrading sectional instinct.

What was to be pattern of the new social order: what were to be its stages: what was to be its ultimate picture and its ultimate aim?

An effort was made by

Mashroovallaj in his book "Samooli Kranti."

NEW ORDER

I compare the books with Webbs "A new civilisation." I was attracted by some of the ideas especially of the "Selo Soviet" in Webbs book, and introduced them in the Saurashtra Gram Panchayat Law.

I think without risk to modesty, Saurashtra Law on Gram Panchayat is a model which re-

lighthouse Dnyaneshwar's treatise on Bhagawat Gita, "Bhavartha Dipika."

Written in verse in simple Marathi, it spoken in the thirteenth century by a young student who when he completed the work running into 9000 stanzas, was barely 15 years of age, is one of wonders of human achievements in Indian theological writings.

Fortright and courageous through simple illustrations and parables which beat imagination, he expounds the most obscure thoughts in simple language for common man to understand.

Nobody could have in those days ventured to say what Dnyaneshwar said and said with an amount of confidence. "Know Ye for certainty that these Vedas are all pervaded by the three Gunas and therefore only the Upanishads are to be considered as possessing the qualities of Satva."

"Therefore know this Ye Partha that the path of ritualistic action constitutes the very root of suffering. So do not allow thy mind to tread in that direction. The learned ponder over Vedas but adopt only as much as is necessary and is fundamentally sound."

This brings me to the very recent book of Aldous Huxley, the great author of the great book "Ends and Means." He expounds in the book the inner reservoirs of human thinking, understanding and knowledge.

And finally, we come to Chester Bowles, one time a distinguished representative in our country from America. His book, "New Dimensions of Peace," is a reading as it were of History of the Great World revolutions from the Gandhian angle.

WITH INDIAN REVOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE WEST IN ITS NATURAL LIGHT, THE AUTHOR EXPECTS INDIA TO INVOKE THE SPIRIT OF GANDHI IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS ALSO.

So I have expressed in the few minutes my debt of gratitude to the few disinterested writers, who out of their supreme love, were responsible for shedding some light across my path of life. I shall always remember them with pride and love as I have remembered them in the days gone by.

Credit To Farmers For Jap Method Of Growing Paddy

THE provision of credit to cultivators who would not be entitled to loans under the normal rules either from co-operative societies or from Government and the purchase of their entire marketable surplus production to ensure the recovery of the loans are the salient features of a one-year pilot scheme for intensive cultivation of paddy by the Japanese method which has been in operation since January 1 in five Community Development and National Extension Service blocks of Bombay State.

If the scheme succeeds as expected, it will not only constitute a considerable contribution to the food production effort of the State but will have blazed the trail for the rest of India in the matter of increasing the country's food output.

Experience has shown that non-availability of credit for the purchase of fertilizers and for payment to hired labour is one of the most serious obstacles in the way of the agriculturists.

Measures under the scheme include the supply of ammonium sulphate on consignment basis at the co-operative society's godown, relieving the co-operative of expenditure by way of interest on capital or on other accounts, and giving it the benefit both of a commission of Rs. 0 per ton and, in the case of retail sales, of the retailer's margin of Rs. 7-8 per ton.

★

A network of ten multi-purpose co-operative societies in each block (whose area coincides with that of the taluka) undertakes to supply the credit needs of the farmers and also to market their paddy.

The Government will advance

to the co-operatives Rs. 9,000 of the Rs. 2,000 required for building a godown and giving "one rest" as a subsidy.

The average credit requirement per acre of paddy cultivated by the Japanese method for seed, fertilizers and hired labour is estimated at Rs. 55.

It is proposed that the co-operatives should also advance to him Rs. 20 per acre of his holding for food grains for his consumption, thus bringing his total average credit requirement to Rs. 73 per acre.

At present, the maximum limit for giving crop finance for paddy cultivation by the Japanese method is Rs. 25 per acre.

The credit requirements of a block of 20,000 acres have been calculated at Rs. 15 lakhs (at Rs. 75 per acre).

★

THE additional production of paddy under the scheme is computed at 10 Bengal maunds per acre, giving the cultivators in each block a gross additional income of Rs. 24 lakhs.

TAKEN AS A WHOLE, THE RECURRING COST TO GOVERNMENT UNDER THE SCHEME WORKS OUT AT RS. 5 PER ACRE. AGAINST A GROSS PROFIT TO THE CULTIVATOR OF RS. 120 AND A NET PROFIT OF RS. 60 PER ACRE.

The pilot scheme which covers one lakh acres of paddy area in the talukas of Chikhali (Surat), Bhilwandi (Thana), Karjat-Kharajoh (Kolaba), Maval-Mulshi-Bhor (Poona) and the Karvir project area (Kolhapur), is intended to pave the way for the eventual extension of the Japanese method to the entire area of 10 lakh acres in the State considered suitable for this type of farming.

SEARCH FOR MORE MINERAL WEALTH



THE First Plan period saw rapid extension of geological and geophysical investigations of minerals, mineral oils and groundwaters.

A Rs. 5-crore programme has been included in the Second Plan for further expansion in the operations of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

For the exploration of mineral oils, an extra provision of Rs. 11.5 crore has been made to meet the cost of operations already begun in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) and Jwalamukhi (East Punjab).

A sum of Rs. 27 crore will be spent in the Second Plan period on the implementation of a consolidated programme for raising the country's forest wealth.

On completion, the Rs. 68-crore multi-purpose project for the mining of lignite in Neyveli

on which work has already begun, will play a significant role in the economic and industrial life of Madras State.

First picture shows the master plan of the Neyveli multi-purpose project.

Second photo shows a mem-

ber of a Geological Survey of India team at work.

The third one gives a view of the oil drilling operations at Jwalamukhi.

The last picture shows a group of miners near the mouth of a coal pit.

FOOD GRAINS PLAY HIDE AND SEEK

SOME of the problems relating to food in India are truly baffling and wallow in contradictions which defy logic for a solution.

At a certain time and place, godowns and fair-price shops have fairly good stocks of food grains, and yet food prices in the area register a rise. Laws of supply and demand and other economic forces seem to suspend their operations and allow the merchants to have a field day.

Till recently Andhra was generally considered to have a surplus of four lakh tons of rice. Suddenly it was declared that Andhra was likely to have a deficit. The reason given was that the assumption that the average per capita consumption of rice per day in the State was 14.5 ounces was not at all valid and that 17 ounces was a nearer and more correct figure.

Similarly, theoretically speaking, there should be no food shortage in West Bengal, but scarcity stalks the State, and it is feared that it might grow worse if strong measures are not taken in time.

The reason offered is that all the grain produced in the State is not brought to the open market.

Every time an explanation is given for such strange phenomena, but that does not make the anomalies less glaring. Whether the rains fall or the statistics are wrong or hoarding is rampant, the food situation is an incomprehensible muddle.

of production and consumption and to devise an agricultural price structure that would give a fair return to the farmer for his produce.

Though the Union Government has had no distinctly formulated food policy till now, the food situation has been fairly well handled in spite of grievous setbacks and hurdles in the way.

Two months ago, alarming reports of food shortages created a real public scare. Not that there was no basis at all in the conditions reported.

It was known that the entire central region of India was in

THE WEEK'S EVENTS
By Vijaya

the grip of food scarcity, and even States like Bombay and Assam were not totally unaffected.

But, then measures were taken with vigour and decision—the Essential Commodities Act was amended to fight hoarders; the credit squeeze was applied; food was rushed from the Centre to scarcity areas; and three wheat zones were created.

For the moment, there is no country-wide anxiety on the score of food, though the position in West Bengal is still disquieting following floods, prolonged drought and other adverse conditions. In two districts of Bihar—Purnea and Saharsa—the supply position is also very poor.

The Assam Government has decided to introduce modified rationing for lower-income groups in urban areas.

As against this, in the first fortnight of this month, major food grains like wheat and rice registered a downward trend in the principal markets in the country. There was also a decline in prices of popular qualities of rice in Bombay city.

The downward trend was negligibly small—prices were down by a rupee or two rupees for a maund; but the point is that prices had been more than curbed with effective measures.

Mr. A. P. Jain, Union Food Minister, confidently claimed that the food situation was showing "distinct signs of improvement."

But there was no such general conviction among the people. Above all, the need for alertness was more keenly felt than ever.

Mr. Shriman Narayan, Congress General Secretary, asked all the P.C.s to give topmost priority for at least the next 12 months to the problem of food production.

And it seems to be not the least of contradictions associated with the question of food that while officialdom is confident and hopeful, the people are always in a state of alarm. It is this condition of tension that activates the hoarding instinct among the traders as well as the public and creates man-made scarcity.

It is on remedying this great evil that the committee appointed by the Union Government must concentrate its greatest attention.

The formulation of a food policy must take note of this innate propensity, which is possibly the greatest single factor for creating a food problem where there should be none.

Bombay Budget

IT needs some courage not to increase taxes to meet a financial deficit, and that is what the Bombay State budget does. What is the part of the Government has the effect of creating confidence of the people in the economic stability of the State—a factor for incalculable good in working the Second Plan efficiently.

It may be said that the deficit of Rs. 3.17 crores is quite manageable and that in any case Government could not anticipate the findings of the Finance Commission in laying an additional burden of taxation on the people of the State.

These arguments, however, do not always prevail when the temptation is to show a balanced economy by the simple expedient of transferring the burden that falls on the Government to the shoulders of the people with the plea that it is ultimately for their own good.

The Bombay budget shows realisation of the fact that the present burdens, for whatever prospective good, must be within limits, and deserves emulation in other States as well as at the Centre.

With a keen sense of priorities, the Bombay Government has done well in allocating nearly half the Plan outlay of Rs.

73.42 crores for 1957-58 to agriculture and irrigation, and in taking other measures to intensify food production.

The additional production of 15 lakh tons of food grains aimed at by the end of the Second Plan bids fair to be achieved if the success of the First Plan in this respect was any indication.

The development of the countryside is not only an effort to

improve rural economy but serves as a powerful ancillary to augment food resources of the State.

The Bombay budget does not betray any anxiety about the State's overall financial position nor does it reveal any trace of complacent thinking. It shows realism and good sense at a time when the economic picture of the country as a whole can hardly be limited in bright hues.

INDIA HAS A BIG ROLE IN I. G. Y.

THOUSANDS of men of science in about 70 countries of the world will be mobilising from July 1 for the most intensive survey of men's physical environment—the earth and its atmosphere.

I shall tell you, very briefly, India's part in this biggest ever co-operative scientific venture, and our country's contributions to the observations in the various earth sciences during the I.G.Y., namely, meteorology, geomagnetism, airglow and aurora, ionosphere, cosmic rays, latitudes and longitudes, glaciology, seismology, gravity measurement and solar activity.

The India Meteorological Department will maintain 12 radio-wind finding and radio-sounding stations at which two measurements a day will be made of the winds, temperature and humidity up to great heights of 30 km. or about 20 miles by the use of improved balloon techniques and with up-to-date electronic equipment.

A MORE COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING IS ALSO EXPECTED TO BE OBTAINED OF THE ZONAL AND MERIDIONAL FLOW PATTERNS OF AIR UPON WHICH DEPEND THE DISTRIBUTION OF STORMS AND FAIR WEATHER.

Thus, it is of interest to know the lowest latitudes reached by each aurora seen in the higher latitudes, and auroral-watch stations will be maintained at Kodaikanal, Poona, Ailbag (Bombay), Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Nainital, Srinagar and Shillong.

The Survey of India will provide trigonometrical surveys

and large-scale mapping of glaciers, including their aerial photography, to give information about the behaviour and distribution of snow cover of the Himalayan glaciers.

The Survey of India will carry out accurate latitude and longitude measurements by geodetic methods, while the Astronomical Observatory of Nainital will help in the world observations of longitudes by taking

moon, help in the latitude and longitude work of I.G.Y.

But in order to derive the greatest possible benefit from the satellite, it will carry quite a variety of instruments to radio back information from above the major portion of the atmosphere; and this information as well as all information about its orbiting will be quickly passed round to all the 12 moon watch observatories.

Satellite

The satellite vehicle will orbit round the earth at altitudes between 300 miles at perigee and 800 miles or more at apogee. It will be observable in many countries at the morning or evening twilight hours, crossing the sky at any place in about three minutes and completing one global circuit in about 100 minutes.

By S. BASU
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF OBSERVATORIES

accurately-timed photographs of the moon by means of the latest Marcovitz Camera during the I.G.Y.

The National Physical Laboratory at Delhi is expected to undertake a standard frequency and the time service for these observations.

Moon Watching

The National Observatory will be one of the world's 12 stations for the "Moon Watch" programme of I.G.Y. This will consist of keeping a watch with astronomical and photographic equipment for the artificial earth satellite to be launched from U.S.A. which will glide round the earth as a satellite like the real moon does. The entire astronomical equipment for Nainital to take part in this programme will be a gift from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory of U.S.A.

These observations will, like the photographs of the real

Kung's Weekly Stamp Chat

Rembrandt-Glory Came Too Late

THE lives of great artists are often closely linked with their output and knowing the conditions under which they worked and the critical appraisal of their own times gives a better understanding both of the men themselves and their art.

Rembrandt Van Rijn, the subject of this article in the Australian "Stamp News" was a character every whit as colourful as his masterpieces.

HARMENS REMBRANDT VAN RIJN, to give the full name to the man known to the whole world as Rembrandt, one of the greatest painters and etchers in the history of art, was, by ordinary bourgeois standards, a thoroughly-paced scoundrel.

For, after making a fortune he lost it, was declared bankrupt, and died in poverty.

It is true that his debts were never paid, but any one of his masterpieces, at the price they brought after his death, would have paid all his bills 10 times over.

Holland, his homeland has showered him with numerous philatelic tributes—but in his own day he was largely unheeded and unsung. Let us look, first, at the bare facts of his life; and then try to appraise why his work is deemed so great by nearly all of the most renowned critics.

Rembrandt was a Dutchman, born in Leyden in 1606. He was the son of a wealthy miller, who sent him to study painting under Jan van Swanenburgh, an architectural painter, and for a time under Peter Lastman, in Amsterdam.

On his return to Leyden, he was quickly recognised as a brilliant draughtsman and a skilful painter.

In 1631 he settled in Amsterdam and three years later, on a wave of prosperity, he carried off Saskia van Uylenborch, whom he married. Many of his paintings show that she was his favourite model. Saskia and her husband were deeply in love with each other.

In those years Rembrandt painted, in a rich, baroque style, the rich merchants of his days in their luxurious homes. They were very satisfied with the painter's achievements, because the portraits resembled them in life, and showed them in all their prosperity.

The year 1642 marked a turning-point in Rembrandt's life. Saskia, his beloved wife, fell ill, and after some months died of tuberculosis.

In the same year, a short time before Saskia's death, he was honoured by the request to paint the officers of the Civic Guard.

which stood under the command of Captain Banning Cocq. This is the portrait in which we are for the first time confronted with the change which gradually took place in the great painter's mind.

He was deeply moved by Saskia's illness and death, and he found no longer satisfaction in showing people in all their pompousness. He fell back on the essential values of life.

WHEN THE PAINTING WAS FINISHED, IT WAS A GREAT DISILLUSION TO THOSE PORTRAYED.

What they saw was not a gathering of officers in full array sitting down to a rich meal, but just the Guard leaving the barracks. In this work Rembrandt has proved himself to be the master of light and shade.

★

The sun which has reached its zenith, is shining bright on a group of officers who have already left the gateway; the others, who are still on their way out, are moving on in a mysteriously dim light.

What may be the reason that in later times this picture was given the name of Night Watch?

Those who had requested Rembrandt to make the portrait, and who were so greatly disappointed at the result hung the painting in the Amsterdam Town Hall after having cut off parts on either side to make it fit, without having consulted the artist.

Because of a peat fire regularly burning in the hall the picture was gradually covered by a thick layer of soot so that in the 18th century people thought it to represent the Guard marching out at midnight.

His "Staalmeesters" (Syndics of the Cloth Hall) also did not meet with approval, but his talent took a wide scope.

He dressed poor, crippled, lame, and blind people in Biblical garments, and portrayed the stories of the Old and the New Testament.

★

One of his last paintings, the portrait of Titus and his bride, which picture is wrongly called the Jewish Bride, is probably the most beautiful of all.

Many of them were produced when he had not the faintest hope of selling them at anything like their true value.

Few critics who really matter deny that in Rembrandt's work we have contact with an artist who was translating his personal thought and feelings into paint.

And this is equally true whether the subject is a portrait or a religious scene; for while the Italian and Spanish Baroque painters were making the effort to achieve official religious art, Rembrandt was creating a new type of religious picture—the picture expressing the artist's personal faith, not necessarily attached to any organised religion.

★

Rembrandt, in short, was far more than a painter.

He was the founder of the Romantic movement of the 19th century which rightly mistrusted all art that served a public purpose.

The men who had absorbed Rembrandt's message proclaimed the doctrine that the only art of value was art which expressed the artist's personal reactions as an individual man.

Emigration

Rembrandt, in a word, nailed down the coffin of "art" dictated to, and limited to, subjects chosen and insisted upon by authorities. There were three stages in Rembrandt's development both as a painter and an etcher. In the first, he used a full light on the central point of interest; in the second, his treatment became bolder and more individual; in the third (when his greatest masterpieces were produced) he used the chiaroscuro—the disposition of light and shade—that he himself had discovered.

Besides being a craftsman of super-excellence, capable of the smallest details and the broadest effects, Rembrandt possessed and was able to impart to his works of art the finest of all virtues—humanness.

★

Thirty-six-year old Douglas Withers, an aircraft engineer, has asked to go to Canada. The reason? With a wife and two children, Withers earns (about £60 a week, a good salary by British standards. During the past two years, he has been able to save less than £75.

"I have friends who have not managed to put aside as much," he said. "If I stay in Britain, I can offer my children no financial future worthy of the name."

Withers is not typical only because he earns more and has been able to save more than most British wage-earners. Yet, Britain, which counts on its aircraft industry as one of its major economic props, cannot afford to lose many like him.

IT IS, AS HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON SAYS, NO LONGER A PAINTING, BUT LIQUID LIGHT.

After Saskia's death gradually, both materially and socially, things went from bad to worse for Rembrandt.

But then his art attained, however, such profundity that it still fills us with deep admiration. Rembrandt discovered man's true self.

In those years Hendrickje Stoffels came into his life. She cared for his son Titus, and was his faithful housekeeper and his model. Afterwards she gave birth to their daughter Cornelia.

Then Rembrandt quickly lost the sympathy of the citizens of Amsterdam.

★

He had run into debt, and all his property was sold on behalf of his creditors.

His prestige as an artist fell to zero and commissions were few and far between.

But, being a true artist, he continued to work like a slave, expressing himself through his art.

But prosperity was never to be his again.

His eyesight began to fail and he died, neglected, forsaken by all those who had fawned on him in his palmy days. In abject poverty, he died in 1669, aged 63.

But his work lives on. He stands pre-eminent among the Dutch masters, and his work equals the skill and beauty of Velasquez or Titian.

Despite the fashion of today to find genius in "artists" who can neither draw nor paint, Rembrandt is still world-famous for his mastery treatment of light and shade, his great gift for depicting as things of beauty objects commonly regarded as "ugly."

★

Like Verdi, the Italian composer of operas, Rembrandt kept on developing and changing his methods throughout his life and in old-age produced his masterpieces.

New 'Battle Of Britain'

(Continued from page 8, col. 8)

THAT DOESN'T MEAN AN END TO THE WELFARE STATE. BUT IT PROBABLY MEANS SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION OF IT. EVEN WITH A LABOUR GOVERNMENT."

According to another prominent political figure, "until now, the British politicians of both parties have carried on under the assumption that the average citizen was too polite and too patriotic to protest very much about taxes."

"But, now everyone is absolutely fed up and the politicians are finally being forced to pay attention."

Suez did not create the widespread disillusionment with the welfare state pattern.

But the return of gasoline rationing, with its bitter memories of postwar austerity, and the threat of even greater taxation and financial controls to pay the cost of the crisis sharpened and accentuated it.

★

It is surely one of the boldest and most imaginative steps taken by man and represents the first stage in the acquisition of direct knowledge of the universe far beyond the scope of aircraft, balloon or rocket.

There is every hope that the I.G.Y. will thus make a significant contribution to man's increasing search for clearer understanding of his environment and to the fuller appreciation of its practical and spiritual values by all peoples.

In the words of Dr. L. V. Berkner, President of ICSU, men of all nations, being tired of war and dissension, have turned to mother earth for a common effort on which all find it easy to agree.

(Courtesy A.I.R.)

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talking of BOOKS

OUR RECTOR WRITES ON EDUCATION

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION. By Shri S. R. Dongerkery. Published by the University of Bombay. Pages 84. Price Rs. 5.

WHAT is general education? The humanities, and the social and natural sciences come under the common title.

Whether young men should specialise in one or two subjects or should they receive a general or liberal education?

The two theories have their own followers and although a battle royal has been waged between the two parties in many universities, the emphasis is on general education.

In the west, especially in the U.S.A., many experiments are being carried on in this field.

Shri Dongerkery has travelled in the U.S.A. with the specific purpose of gaining a detailed and first-hand knowledge about the teaching methods employed there.

His findings are set forth in this book.

The descriptions of various colleges and the different ways of carrying on their work are very interesting.

One can see that the lecture method is either dropped altogether or is very sparingly used. Its place is taken by seminars or discussion groups where students are encouraged to think for themselves with occasional guidance from the teachers.

A very small number of students makes such a group, so that personal contact between the teacher and the taught is very easily established.

The implications of such methods are many, and they are very methodically discussed by the author.

He has also suggested a programme for the implementation of this idea in our university which deserves careful perusal by all those who are interested in the cause of education.

—D. G. P.

Ivory Towers

THOUGHTS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. By S. R. Dongerkery. Popular Book Depot, Limington Rd., Bombay 4. Pages 176.

SHRI Dongerkery has been associated with the administration of the University of Bombay for more than a quarter of a century and has thus had ample opportunity of studying the various aspects and problems of University education first hand.

A keen educationist who has strived to keep abreast of the times, Shri Dongerkery displays a balanced and yet modern-minded attitude towards many of the questions discussed in this little volume.

The place of a university in the social life of a nation is not rightly emphasised in our country and some of the thoughts put forth by the author will be found very stimulating.

University-consciousness, co-operation between industry and universities, and vocational training are the other topics discussed which emphasize the inter-relationship between society and universities.

Whether universities are justified in becoming and remaining ivory towers is an interesting question. The stress on practical utility can be carried too far. Pure knowledge or learning for the sake of learning was the older concept of a university education.

Today people want that this learning should be applied to real life and its problems. The charm between the sheltered backwaters of university and the stream of life should not be too deep or too wide.

Writing in clear-cut style enlivened at times by literary references or a slight trace of humour, Shri Dongerkery has presented in this volume provocative discussions of many current educational topics.

—D. G. P.

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CALCUTTA-1.

Quizmaster Thinks He's The Idiot On Show

THE NEXT THING TO GIVE AWAY, SAID HAL MARCH, "IS TWO HUMAN BEINGS AND START YOUR OWN RACE."

The host of TV's top-rated "64,000 Dollars Question" was in Hollywood for a few days to discuss the movie he will make at Paramount this summer, "Hear Me Good."

"It's vulgar," Hal continued, "to give away so much money. Then he smiled. "I'm kidding, of course. Actually, it isn't the money that makes a show."

By Shellah Graham

According to the new tax ruling for the show, contestants who win four lots of 64,000 dollars can spread the prize money over four years — "Which means," said quizmaster March, "they'll be able to keep about 100,000 dollars."

The show's top winner to date is 11-year-old Robert Strom, who won 192,000 dollars.

"I wouldn't want a kid like that," said Hal, who expects to be a father this month.

"I'd just like my kid to be able to slide into second. Robert, by the way is a very nice kid and, incidentally, is completely unspoiled by all the attention. It's a great tribute to his parents that they decided he wouldn't try for the fourth 64,000 dollars allowed."

"Not because he couldn't win it — that was a sin, but the strain was making him ill. And they wanted to get him back to school. The boy wants to be a physicist at M.I.T. where they have already offered him a scholarship. I guess they'll have to wait until he's 13. When he graduates, he'll have several jobs waiting."

Metamorphosis

From a member of Hal's staff comes this story of dol. 32,000 winner. Gino Frates, the showmaker who knew all about opera, who decided to take his winnings and quit before the week he was scheduled to tackle the then top prize of dol. 64,000.

"When he was first invited to be on the show, he kissed Hal's hand, called him 'Mr. March.' Was very humble, kept saying, 'Bless you, bless you.' He was very nervous, and Hal had to do something to calm him down for show time."

"When he was a kid, Hal used to sing, and to take Gino's mind off the show, he said, 'Why don't I sing "Vesti La Giubba" from Puccini for you.' 'I'd like that,' said Gino, gratefully. It worked. Gino calmed down and won dol. 8,000."

"LIFE, TIME, THE WIRE SERVICES DESCENDED ON HIM AND HE WAS FAMOUS."

"The second week he stuck his head into March's dressing room and called out, 'Hi, Hal.' March figured he was still nervous and said, 'Shall I sing "Vesti La Giubba" again?' 'I'd like you to,' said Gino, 'but there are a couple of reporters waiting to talk to me.'"

"On the last night, after Gino had won dol. 32,000 and 50 newspaper and magazine photographers were back stage to take his picture and interview him, Hal fought his way through just to say good-bye and good luck. Gino saw him and said, 'Hi, Hal, come here — I want to get your picture in the papers with me.'"

"Gino, Hal told me, has done very well from the show. He's a good-will ambassador for a shoe and heel company. He gets dol. 10,000 a year and has a car and a chauffeur at his disposal. He has also gained 30 pounds in weight."

Allegation

March told me he suffers very much with those people who take a chance and don't win. "Like the truck driver who went for dol. 64,000 after reaching dol. 32,000, and lost it all. He got a Cadillac, which he sold for dol. 6,000."

"I don't hear from too many of the contestants. But I hear now and then from one of my favourites — the Marine Captain, Dick McCutcheon."

I asked Hal if there was any truth to the occasional stories



Hal March, the top-ranking quizmaster.

that the quiz is rigged — that the contestants are told some of the answers in advance.

"It couldn't be done," he replied. "There are too many people involved." I asked Hal, if he learns anything from the brilliant people he quizzes. "Nothing penetrates," he assured me. "I know nothing. I'm a bona fide idiot on the show. Well, let's say I know a little bit

about a lot of things, but I don't care for dates or too many facts."

"On the other hand I enjoy what I learn, unlike the man on another quiz show who said he had no desire to visit any of the places he knew so much about. You see, some of the contestants merely have photographic minds — it's their hobby, to collect information like some people collect stamps."

By GERALD CLARK

LONDON. ONE of the most famous ships in British maritime history, the Cutty Sark, is being refurbished so that romanticists can once again relive the colourful era of the China clippers.

The Cutty Sark, forgotten except by name in the rest of the world, is very much alive to a handful of craftsmen who tread her teakwood decks.

These men have been busy for the last two years, restoring the 86-year-old sailing vessel and fitting new rigging where the old was worn out in the turbulent race to bring tea and wool to the markets of England.

The Cutty Sark and her great rival, the Thermopylae, were the fastest ships that ever moved through the oceans by the power of sail alone.

The Thermopylae exists no more. In 1907 she was given a "Viking's funeral," when she was towed out to sea and sunk with full naval honours.

For Tourists

But the Cutty Sark promises to go on for ever.

In her old age she has been granted a permanent dry haven at London's Greenwich pier.

ON JUNE 25 THE QUEEN OFFICIALLY OPENED HER TO THE PUBLIC.

The tourists and visitors who are expected to come in large numbers, depositing a shilling apiece, will ensure a lasting memorial to the old sailing days of the merchant marine just as Nelson's immortal Victory is retained at Portsmouth as a memorial to the Royal Navy.

Wide Canvas

When she was built in 1868 the Cutty Sark cost dol. 56,810.

The restoration has cost dol. 28,000.

Villiers, who wrote a book on the Cutty Sark before taking on his current command, the Mayflower II, told Appleton that all attempts to trace surviving members of the family of John "Old White Hat" Willis, the Cutty Sark's first owner, has failed.

China Clipper Beat Mail Steamer

She is not a big ship, even by the standards of her time, stretching only 212 feet in length and 36 feet in beam, with a depth of 21 feet. Yet she reached speeds of 17½ knots — thanks to the daring of her sailors.

When the Cutty Sark's 29 sails were set the vast expanse of canvas covered an area of 32,000 square feet, equivalent to three-quarters of an acre, and captured from the winds the energy of 3,000 horsepower.

Joseph Conrad wrote "The Secret Sharer" based on an incident in which an enraged first mate murdered a crewman during a voyage out East in the summer of 1880; the captain, confronted by a mutiny when the rest of the crew sought vengeance on the mate, committed suicide by leaping overboard from the taffrail.

Triumphed

It was as a wool clipper, working out of Australia, that the Cutty Sark really won world fame and adoration.

She outsailed all rivals, the great Thermopylae included, and even showed up a new "wonder" of the seas, the mail steamer Britannia.

On the last lap of a race from England, the Britannia, black smoke gushing from her two funnels, passed the Cutty Sark.

Then the wind freshened, and during the night the master of the Britannia was forced, to record, "sailing ship overhauled and passed us."

THE BRITANNIA INCREASED SPEED FROM 14½ TO 16 KNOTS, BUT THE HANDSOME CUTTY SARK, DOING A FULL 17, BEAT HER INTO SYDNEY BY AN HOUR.

The clipper made the run from Australia to England in 70 days, a faster pace than many of today's steamers can manage.

Treasure Trove Section

Gentleman by the name of Pascal De La Mothe was poking round the cellar of his house the other day and out of curiosity picked up a stone slab that seemed a little loose. Under it he found a second cellar containing 500 bottles of wine labelled "Vin De Chillon 1844," and a few more of Madeira dated 1789. Both have been sampled and reported to be in perfect condition.

U.S. Museum On Tussaud Model

Chronicle Correspondent WASHINGTON.

AMERICA will soon get an addition that will make Mme. Tussaud's descendants green with envy. Come October, the first Tussaud-type wax museum in the country will be opened here.

It won't be as gory as some of the scenes in Mme. Tussaud's famous London museum, but it's promised that the great figures in American history will appear to be so lifelike that it will seem uncanny.

Former newsmen Frank Dennis, Chief of Policy at the United States Information Agency, has had the idea of opening a private wax figure museum here.

Finally he formed Historic Figures, Inc., composed of five directors who elected him president.

Beginning

On October 1, he says, they expect to open the doors on "great moments in history."

They will start with a minimum of 11 tableaux but eventually every great American's inanimate double will be there.

As Mr. Dennis will continue in his post with the U.S.I.A., one of the other directors will act as manager of the project.

Historic Figures, Inc. has an option on a building in Foggy Bottom — where the U.S. State Department is located — and also has a building near the American Red Cross headquarters.

The museum will be on the Foggy Bottom site, near the Potomac river, providing the city doesn't put a street through the property when it constructs the new auditorium.

Henry Berge, Baltimore sculptor, is modelling the figures.

An ace up his sleeve is a secret process of making figures that look so much like people that you can hardly tell who is real and who isn't.

Wax is a misnomer. It's a plastic substance similar to material used for artificial hands, only much better.



New Lexicopeia Will End Medical Babel

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

TELEVISION'S QUIZMASTERS WERE BOUND TO GET INTO TROUBLE WHEN THEY STARTED STAKING THEIR PRIZE MONEY ON MEDICINE'S VOCABULARY.

But a research project now under way should eradicate the confusion which almost cost Jim Snodgrass \$73,000.

Snodgrass, New York artist, was ruled a loser on NBC-TV's programme "Twenty-one" last month when he identified a group of bones in the backbone as "Sacrum."

Only "Sacral" was correct, the programme said — but then doctors across the country fired back that "Sacrum" was perfectly acceptable.

If "Twenty-one" accepted "Coccyx," a noun meaning another group of back-bones, instead of the adjective "Coccygeal," the TV-watching physicians said, then Sacrum,

also a noun, should do as well as Sacral.

Actually, it was little surprise that it took the Encyclopedia Britannica itself to make the decision, accepting Snodgrass and his "Sacrum."

But even this venerable Encyclopedia would be lost in the maze of medical words — some of which have as many as six definitions, while others have only two, but opposite ones.

STANDARDISING

Authority for this is Dr. J. E. Schmidt, formerly a Baltimore physician who now lives in Charlestown, Ind. and one of the nation's most ardent pursuers of exact language.

Dr. Schmidt, who writes regularly for three medical journals and has produced two medical vocabulary books, has now launched a revolutionary project to standardise medical vocabulary.

The job is being done by a National Lexicopeia Committee, with Dr. Schmidt as chairman. He is collaborating with the American Medical Association.

"U. S. LEXICOPEIA I" — THE FORTHCOMING BOOK'S OFFICIAL TITLE, WILL RESEMBLE THE CONVENTIONAL DICTIONARY, BUT MEANINGS AND SPELLINGS WILL BE STANDARDISED BY PANELS OF MEDICAL EXPERTS UNDER THE LEXICOGRAPHIC GUIDANCE OF DR. SCHMIDT.

The project has turned out to be formidable — with lay confusion over such as Sacrum — vs. Sacral mere details.

These case histories are cited by Dr. Schmidt.

1. When a patient has an aversion for the colour red, the doctor is liable to note in his records, "suffering from Erythrophobia" — which comes from the Greek words meaning red and fear. But this word also designates the fear of blushing as well as the tendency to blush easily.

TWO CONCEPTS

2. Or suppose a patient has Hyperthermia. "It means an unstable state of the emotions as well as excessive sensitivity of the emotions," Dr. Schmidt explains.

"The two concepts are related but not alike. And yet the word means still other things, like intense cruelty towards others, and of all things, foolishness."

And as if this were not enough, it also refers to mental over susceptibility.

3. The instrument which a physician uses to measure a patient's blood pressure is known to the profession by at least two names, Sphygmomanometer and Sphygmotonometer.

But Sphygmotonometer also refers to an apparatus used to measure the elasticity of the arteries, which is quite another story."

4. If a TV prize-seeker were asked the word which means condition of disease by X-rays, he could use Roentgenotherapy — or Roenthenotherapy — with the second "o" added.

The condition of having large feet is designated by Scapody and Scopody.

Abnormal hardness of the hair is called, take your choice, Sclerorhix or Sclerotrighia.

And Sexidigitate, Sexidigitate and Sexidigitate all mean the condition of having six fingers on one hand. A small instrument having a slit (used in eye medicine) is described as stenopaid, stenopied and Stenapaedic.

CHOCK-FULL

5. Still another ailment of medical vocabulary is that it is chock-full of synonyms.

The formation of too much saliva in the mouth is known medically as Ptyalism — but

you can also call it salivation, Ptyalism, Ptyalorrhea, plus a few other words.

A doctor could call Rudy Vallee's nasal quality of the voice Rhinism, Rhinismus, Rhinolalia, Rhinophonia, and so on.

And talking in one's sleep is Somniloquence, Somniliquism, Somniloquy, plus others.

"THE HAZARD OF HAVING SO MANY SYNONYMS LIES IN THE FACT THAT WHILE THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES IN THE MEANING, FICTITIOUS DIFFERENCES ARE OFTEN ASSUMED TO EXIST, OR ARBITRARILY IMPUTED TO THE WORDS," SAYS DR. SCHMIDT.

6. A few medical words actually mean diametrically opposite things, depending on what dictionary you use or what authority you consult.

One definition states that "Somatogeny" means the development of characteristics as a result of the influence of environment.

Another definition states that it means the development of body characteristics on the basis of heredity.

"Other examples abound," Dr. Schmidt reports. "Plurality of meaning is bad enough in a lay vocabulary," Dr. Schmidt says. "It is intolerable in a technical language such as the medical vocabulary."

OLD METHOD

How did all the confusion originate?

"It is in the nature of things that the men who over the centuries coined the formidable vocabulary of medicine were experts in everything except word-making," says the doctor-lexicographer.

Moreover, today's medical dictionaries have no authority to say what is correct — and so they enter every common usage, including the wrong ones.

With the extraordinary march of medicine, furthermore the



number of words used by the profession has increased considerably, and the errors have grown in proportion.

It is to right this medical tower of babel that Dr. Schmidt and his collaborators set out to break down the entire medical vocabulary into over 25 groups, each of which is handled by a sub-committee of specialists in that field.

The Lexicopeia will make final decisions on what words mean, and how they are properly spelled.

"The Lexicopeia will in no way try to replace existing medical dictionaries," which will continue to report on words as they are actually being used, Dr. Schmidt declared, but the Lexicopeia will give the answers on what should be used.

Those interested in the project should get their own in now.

Dr. Schmidt welcomes remarks from those interested, addressed to him at Charlestown, Ind.

Japanese Plump For Co-Education

By Jay Ayelbank

TOKYO. TWENTY YEARS AGO A JAPANESE GIRL HAD ABOUT AS MUCH CHANCE OF GETTING INTO JAPAN'S TOP COLLEGES AS AN AMERICAN CO-ED HAS OF CRASHING WEST POINT.

Today skirts on Japan's campuses are a common sight — and male students like it.

This turnabout was part of America's postwar democratisation of Japan.

Not only is it here to stay, but the Japanese Education Ministry plans to promote co-education on an even greater scale.

In a survey report released by the Education Ministry, co-education has been given a clean bill of health.

The report said co-education has proved popular with students and has had a favourable effect on education.

As a result of the Education Ministry's survey, the Government hopes to persuade more of Japan's high schools to adopt co-education.

About 75 per cent of the nation's high schools now have it.

SPORT CHRONICLE

IN TROUBLE? ... NO!



Doug Ford, one of the top professional golf players in the United States and the winner of 1957 U. S. Masters Golf Tournament, is famed for making daring shots while his competitors usually choose to play their difficult shots carefully. Ford attributes his victory in the Masters Tournament to his willingness to gamble. Here, in a recent tournament, he scoops the ball and plenty of sand as he blasts out of a trap near a green.

'GAMBLER'S DARING' BROUGHT HIM SUCCESS ON THE LINKS

DOUGLAS "DOUG" FORD, one of the foremost golf professionals in the United States, soared to stardom because he chose to be a daring rather than a cautious player.

Doug, who as a youth learned to swing on a baseball diamond and cultivated a putting touch on a billiard table, won the recent Augusta, Georgia, National Masters Golf tournament because he elected to gamble.

The Masters tournament ranks next to the National Open Golf Tournament as the top competition in the United States. While other noted competitors were covering the difficult Augusta course with careful shots, Ford audaciously drove to the greens to capture one of golf's greatest prizes.

Ford says he believes his winning stroke was not the successful shot he made getting out of a trap on the final hole for a three, but rather his accurate approach on the 520-yard (468 metres), par five, 15th hole.

"My caddy, Frank Jenkins, told me I ought to play it safe and not try for the green for fear of going into the water," Doug recalls. "I disagreed with him. I said, 'Frank this is the ball game.'"

"I took out my spoon and let one fly. Well, I hit 40 feet (12 metres) from the pin and sank the ball with two putts for a birdie four. I think that's where I won the tournament."

A 'GAMBLER' AT ALL TIMES

"I never have been a cautious player," Doug adds. "I guess you'd say I'm a gambler at all times."

His total of 283 for 72 holes over Augusta's exacting course was three shots better than that of Sam Snead who led the field for two days.

Doug Ford rose to prominence in 1955 when he won the U.S. Professional Golfers Association (PGA) title and was voted PGA "Golfers of the Year" by his playing colleagues.

The husky, round-faced champion was born in West Haven, Connecticut, 34 years ago.

HE WAS INTRODUCED TO GOLF EARLY IN LIFE BY HIS FATHER AND FOUR UNCLAS WHO WERE GOLF PROFESSIONALS. BUT FOR A TIME OTHER SPORTS MONOPOLIZED HIS ATTENTION.

At George Washington secondary school in New York, he developed into an outstanding baseball player. He also became quite adept at pocket billiards.

JUNIOR CHAMPION

By the time he was 17, however, Doug began to show an intense interest in golf and before his next birthday he had won the New York State junior championship.

Experts told him he had natural ability and could become a ranking national player if he worked hard.

Despite his dedication to the

sport, he didn't become a sensation right away.

A mediocre amateur, he didn't enter the professional ranks until he was 27.

Three years elapsed before he scored his first major triumph, in the 1952 Jacksonville, Florida, Open Tournament.

IN 1953 HE WAS VOTED THE "MOST IMPROVED GOLFER OF THE YEAR" IN THE PROFESSIONAL RANKS.

Since then he has played brilliantly consistently, he delicately putting and chipping being his fortes.—USIS.

SPORTQUIZ

1. Is a batsman out if a catch is taken with the back of the palm touching the ground?
2. What is the record for the greatest number of overs bowled by one bowler in a test?
3. Has any lefthander scored over 300 runs in one Test innings?
4. Has India ever won a cricket test against England?
5. Has any woman owner, before Her Majesty the Queen, ever won the Oaks?
6. Has any Indian tennis player reached the quarterfinals of Wimbledon singles?

(For Answers turn to Page 16)

'Davis Cup Hopes Of Australia Not Bright'—Harry Hopman

'HOAD HAS FALLEN IN FORM BADLY'

JUDGED ON EUROPEAN TOURNAMENT FORM SO FAR (PRIOR TO WIMBLEDON) THIS YEAR, AUSTRALIA'S PROSPECTS OF KEEPING THE DAVIS CUP WERE NOT BRIGHT. FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM CAPTAIN HARRY HOPMAN SAID RECENTLY IN SYDNEY.

Though it was too early to worry about the form of Lew Hoad, Ashley Cooper, Mal Anderson and Neale Fraser, Australians had the right to be disappointed with their failures in the last two months, he added.

"Hoad has fallen badly and cannot be considered as the world's number one player this year," Mr. Hopman said.

"Cooper's French championship form in extending Sven Davidson, the winner of the title, to five sets in the semi-finals, and to win the doubles with Anderson, is satisfactory. He could do big things on the faster courts at Wimbledon and on the grass courts in America. Cooper is willing to work hard to realise his tennis ambitions. He is almost certain to progress as he picks up experience in any tournament he plays. Fraser would need to develop much greater consistency to become a singles hope."

Hopman said that he believed American Han Richardson was the greatest threat to Australia's hold on the Cup. Richardson would re-enter international tennis soon and would

play in this year's Wimbledon. Because of studies at Oxford, where he is a Rhodes scholar, he was not available for selection in the American Davis Cup team that challenged Australia last year.

"I regard Richardson as America's top singles player, when in form, and Vic Seixas' most suitable doubles partner," Hopman said.

"In a recent letter to me he said he was practising daily and was in good shape. Because of the short preparation he is not likely to show his best at Wimbledon."

CHAMPION SWIMMER CHANGES COACH

ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S LEADING SWIMMERS, MURRAY GARRETT, HAS JOINED SYDNEY COACH SAM HERFORD'S TRAINING SQUAD.

Garrett, an Olympic Games 1,500 metres finalist, holds five Australian championships—the



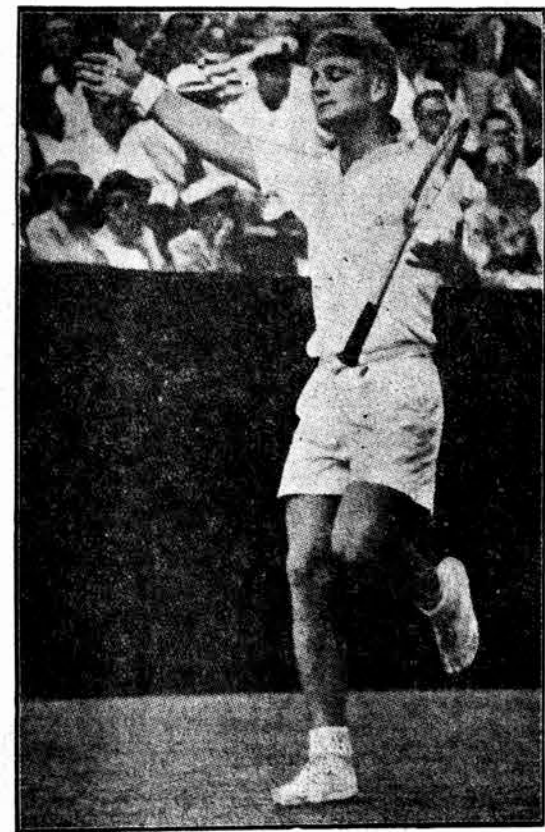
"Keep looking, Miss Smith, it must be somewhere in there!"

He will fill a position for a top distance swimmer in Herford's team left vacant by the departure for the United States of Olympic triple gold medalist Murray Rose.

Garrett is a Sydney boy who went to Adelaide (South Australia) a few years ago for the first time which employs him. In Adelaide he was coached by Harry Gallagher, whose squad also includes Dawn Fraser. Transferred by his employers back to Sydney, Garrett arrived home on June 6.

During this winter he will train under Herford in a heated pool in Tattersall's Club (Sydney). Herford and another Olympic coach, Frank Guthrie, are training a 20-strong squad of youngsters at the pool as an advance preparation for next year's Cardiff (Wales) Empire Games.

The squad is training four times a week.



LEW HOAD
Has he fallen from world's number one position?

'WELTER' CHAMPION'S SHOCK DECISION

AUSTRALIAN welterweight champion Darby Brown has made a shock decision to retire from boxing.

Announcing his decision on June 5, he was "sick of training and sick of trying to make the weight."

Brown was matched to fight English importation Jimmy Newman at Sydney Stadium on June 10. His manager, Jack Hourigan, said on June 5: "After a training run this morning Darby told me he felt like giving the game away."

I told him to go home and have a sleep and then see how he felt. He did this, but when I saw him again in the afternoon he said he had made up his mind to give it away."

Under the management of Hourigan, who never deducted a penny from the percentages, Brown rose from being a preliminary battler to Australian champion and contender for the Empire title.

He started fighting in the ring at the age of 14. He is now 25. He never earned a worthwhile purse until a couple of years ago, when Hourigan took him in hand and engaged veteran Ern Casey to train and second him.

IN HIS FIRST BOUT UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT HE EARNED ONLY £40 FOR BEATING BILLY WATSON, BUT HE WENT ON TO GET £4,000 FOR THREE FIGHTS WITH GEORGE BARNES, EMPIRE WELTER CHAMPION.

When told of Brown's retirement, Stadium manager Harry Miller said he could do nothing to postpone it.

Bridge Is Like An Auction

THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT BRIDGE BUYS SOMETHING. JUST THE SAME AS THE HIGHEST BIDDER IN AN AUCTION SALE. AND THE SAYING, "THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS A BARGAIN UNLESS YOU GET SOMETHING YOU REALLY WANT" IS JUST AS TRUE OF A BRIDGE AUCTION AS IT IS OF ANY OTHER KIND.

Even a low bid can be a high price for an article of small value. But if a valuable prize is put up on the block the shrewd-

ween your getting it or letting the opponents have it is at most 200 points.

In spite of this common sense valuation, some players bid for a partial score as though they were competing for a Van Gogh. For example, here's a recent hand:

West: S 2 7 5 4
H K J 9 3
D 4
C A K 7 6

East: S K Q 10 9 3
H 6 5
D Q J 8 7 5
C 8

South: S J 6 2
H A 10 7
D A 10 6 3 2
C 5 2

The bidding:
West: 1 club
2 clubs
Pass
East: Pass
2 spades
Double

West had a sketchy opening bid, considering only his high cards, but he held a good six-card suit that simplified his rebidding problems no matter what East might respond. North's takeout, double was

very doubtful. If South could respond in a major, North's hand would be fairly helpful. But if South had to bid diamonds, North not only held no support; he had no suit good enough to escape to.

South's high cards were considerably more than North could expect. In fact, South might have responded two diamonds to the takeout double.

But his suit was weak and, when North failed to rebid, South should have been content to try to beat two spades. In fact, the opponents would have difficulty making any contract from that point on.

Instead, he made one of these bids that has a great deal to lose and not very much to gain. Declarer played the hand no better than he bid it. West opened the spade ace and shifted to the club queen.

Dummy won and led a diamond, which declarer ducked, hoping to get a heart shift. But West continued the clubs and East trumped dummy's ace. After cashing two spade tricks, East led a fourth round of spades.

South ruffed and locked the stable door with himself inside and the stable burning.

He cashed the ace of diamonds—far too late. Then he led hearts, but East trumped the second round, drew South's remaining trumps and won the last trick with a good spade.

South paid 1,400 points to buy a contract away from the opponents that would have been worth very little to them if they could make it.

Speed Down The Runway Is His Greatest Asset

POLEVAULTER GUTOWSKI HAS 'HIGHER' AIM

Twenty-two-year-old Bob Gutowski of Occidental College, Los Angeles, who doesn't "feel right" until he clears 15 feet (4.5 metres), has a new objective after having broken the world outdoor pole vault record of Cornelius Warmerdam of the United States set in 1942.

"I think I can do over 16 feet (4.8 metres)," says the confident Gutowski who soared 15 feet 8 1/4 inches (about 4.7 metres) on April 27, 1957, at Stanford, California, to better Warmerdam's record by half an inch (1.27 centimetres).

Short Winstead, who officiated at Gutowski's record-breaking performance, also expressed belief that the Occidental student will smash the 16-foot barrier. "Bob would have gone over 16 feet when he was credited with 15 feet 8 1/4 inches," explains Winstead. "He was over the bar by a good four inches (10.16 centimetres)."

On three succeeding tries, however, Gutowski failed to gain his goal. He said he gripped the pole at 13 feet 8 inches (about 4.1 metres) for his record jump and then moved his hands to 13-10 (about 4.14 metres) when the bar was raised to 16 feet.

He believes once he is accustomed to gripping the pole at the latter mark, he will be able to attain a new record.

Standing six feet (1.8 metres) and weighing 150 pounds (67.5 kilograms), the new champion is slimmer, particularly through

the shoulders, then those vaulters who have jumped 15 feet or higher.

In fact, he seems almost frail. But as soon as he starts his

By Jeff White

drive down the 150 foot (45 metres) runway to the pit, his perfect blend of speed, strength, coordination and determination is apparent.

GUTOWSKI HAS HAD A RAPID RISE AS A TRACK PERFORMER. AS A SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT, HIS BEST VAULTING MARK WAS 12 FEET 3 INCHES (ABOUT 3.6 METERS).

Almost three years later, he soared 15 feet 1/4 inches (about 4.5 metres) to become the fourth college athlete ever to better 15 feet.

Three coaches have helped him immeasurably. His secondary school tutor, Walt Harvey, is credited with discovering Bob's potential and encouraging him to develop his ability.

Under the guidance of coach Payton Jordan at Occidental, Bob vaulted 13 feet (3.9 metres) his first year, reached 14 feet 6

inches (4.35 metres) his second year and entered the 15-foot class the following season.

After placing second to Bob Richards of the United States in the 1956 Olympic Games, Gutowski returned to Occidental where he found a new coach, Chue Coker, who inspired him to even greater efforts.

Bob pays tribute to all three men, but he says "no one man, nor any single thing is responsible for what I've learned. I've tried to pick up my skill from as many sources as possible."

Speed seems to be his greatest asset. In fact he is probably one of the fastest men ever to engage in pole vaulting. He runs the 100-yards (90 metres) in 9.8 seconds and some observers believe he moves at even faster pace when he dashes down the runway to make his vault.

Majoring in chemistry, Bob has to devote many hours to studying, but he still finds time to keep himself in good condition. He works out in the gymnasium during the off season and when the weather is bad he plays basketball and tennis proficiently.

(After this article was written, Gutowski set up a new world record with a pole vault of 15 feet, 9 3/4 inches, on June 15 in Austin, Texas).



Bob Gutowski, 22, of Occidental College in Los Angeles, shown establishing a new world outdoor pole vaulting record at 15 feet 8 1/4 inches (about 4.7 metres) at Stanford, California in April 1957, is determined to soar over 16 feet (4.8 metres). The old record was held by Cornelius Warmerdam of the United States who vaulted 15 feet 7 3/4 inches in 1942.



The International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain, last Sunday afternoon, held the annual overseas reception party at Burlingham, at which many of the Tennis stars now taking part at Wimbledon, attended. This is called the Pre-Wimbledon Party. Here, left to right are Karol Fageros of America, Mary Hawton of Australia, Gloria Butler of America, Maria Weiss of Spain, Rosa Marie Reyes of Mexico, Jenny Hoad of Australia, and Yola Raeraz of Mexico, are seen lined up and ready for their contests.



PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

Give Your Tongue a Saliva Test

REPEAT the following aloud as rapidly as possible:
 Four fat Frenchmen fried a feathered fowl.
 Five funny farmers fed forty frazzled foxes frozen franks.
 Seven shy soldiers salting salmon shoulder to shoulder.
 'Twixt six thick crumbs sit six thick sticks.

TRAVELERS on the Rock and Roll Railway know which car is theirs by its distinctive markings. This means that they need sharp eyes. In the stretch of track above, for instance, where all branch lines converge, there are only two cars bound for the same destination.
 Give yourself one minute and see if you can pick these two out.
 Remember, only two cars have exactly the same markings. Which two?

YOU EITHER HAVE IT OR NOT

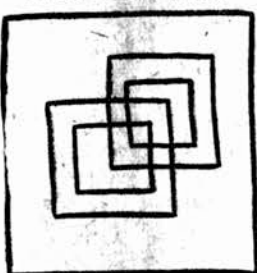


THERE are no weight limits in this unusual "boxing" contest because it is primarily a test of balance. You either have it or you don't.
 Two contestants each place a book of matches (or a small matchbox, etc.) on the back of a closed hand. They stand at a distance sufficiently great to enable them to touch the object held by the opponent. Object of the game is to unseat the opponent's matchbook. This must be done without unseating your own, of course.
 If a gladiator succeeds in dislodging his opponent's matchbook but drops his own in the process, the opponent wins.

ANAGRAMS

YOU are given a word and a letter and are required to make a new word composed of the combined letters. For example, "blame" unscrambled with M is emblame.
 1. Papers with H is _____?
 2. Corros with T is _____?
 3. Tonics with S is _____?
 4. Nectar with L is _____?
 5. Coarse with U is _____?

Hold That Line!

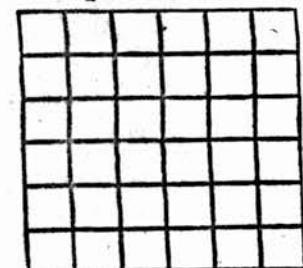


CAN you duplicate the figure above with one continuous motion of your pencil? Let's see.
 These are the rules which you are expected to follow:
 1. Lines are not to be crossed.
 2. Lines are not to be retraced.
 3. Corners may touch.
 4. You may begin anywhere.
 A solution is given elsewhere in the page in case you fail.

It's in the Future

A CERTAIN year which lies ahead may be found from the following information: If divided by two, the result turned upside down and divided by 3, and left right side up and divided by 2, and the digits in the result are reversed, the answer is 13. What year?
 Remember, it's a year in the future, not one that's past.

A Spelling Game



FOR a game that spells some fun at a party, try this:
 Prepare a set of five or six 36-square diagrams as shown above for each player who is to participate in the game.
 To play, each player in turn selects a letter of the alphabet. Letters so selected must be inserted by all players. They do so with this objective: to build up as many words as possible across and down as in a crossword puzzle.
 When all 36 squares have been filled, host or hostess tallies the scores. Each two-letter word formed (either vertically or horizontally) counts two points; three-letter words count three, etc. If two words appear on one line, count the longest word.

Measuring Stickler

A NUMBER of numerical designations peculiar to specific articles, materials, etc., are stated below. How many can you identify? (Example: 17-jewel—watch; 6 7/8—a hat; etc.)
 A. 10-gallon
 B. 45 caliber
 C. 3/4 ton
 D. 20-20
 E. 2" x 4"
 F. 36.8 proof
 G. 10-penny
 H. 86.6
 I. 61 gauge, 15 denier
 J. 36 point
 K. 18-hole
 L. 21
 M. 100
 N. 100
 O. 100
 P. 100
 Q. 100
 R. 100
 S. 100
 T. 100
 U. 100
 V. 100
 W. 100
 X. 100
 Y. 100
 Z. 100

Quick to Notice?

TELL everyone to look around the room while you count 50. Next, ask them all to leave the room while you make some changes. After you have made a number of changes such as rearranging furniture, books, pictures, ashtrays, etc., have the guests return. Give them pencil and paper and ask them to write down whatever changes they can find. The winner, of course, is the one having the greatest number of changes noted on the paper.

Sound Reasoning Is Necessary

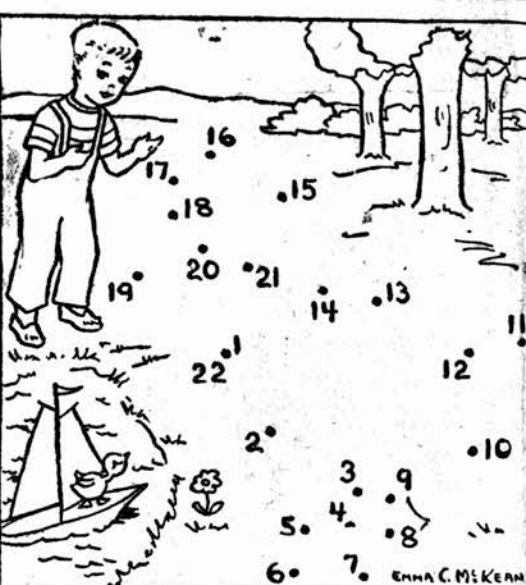
THOUGH they may flock together, all birds make distinctive sounds. What are our words for the sounds of the following:
 1. Owl
 2. Raven
 3. Peacock
 4. Crow
 5. Goose
 6. Magpies
 7. Cockerel
 8. Pigeon
 9. Quail
 10. Duck
 11. Chicken
 12. Turkey
 13. Parrot
 14. Sparrow
 15. Robin
 16. Wren
 17. Thrush
 18. Goldfinch
 19. Starling
 20. Magpie
 21. Pheasant
 22. Quail
 23. Pigeon
 24. Dove
 25. Canary
 26. Finch
 27. Titmouse
 28. Mockingbird
 29. Cowbird
 30. Towhee
 31. Junco
 32. Oriole
 33. Cuckoo
 34. Kingbird
 35. Nighthawk
 36. Screech owl
 37. Great horned owl
 38. Barn owl
 39. Long-eared owl
 40. Short-eared owl
 41. Great grey owl
 42. Little grey owl
 43. Snowy owl
 44. Burrowing owl
 45. Spotted owl
 46. Whiskered owl
 47. Screech owl
 48. Great horned owl
 49. Barn owl
 50. Long-eared owl

NOVELTY PLACE-CARD



Trace the outline of the figure shown as many times as necessary on thin cardboard or heavy paper. Do the same with the strip at bottom. Color each figure neatly, then cut each one out. Silt figures along solid black lines (near arms) and insert name strips.

22-DOT MYSTERY POSER



"BE careful of my boat," says this little boy to an unknown figure. To discover the identity of this mysterious intruder, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, etc., up to dot 22. Where two numbers are beside one dot, use the dot for both. Afterwards, you may wish to add colors to it.

What Number Is It?

WHAT is the smallest number that can be divided by 8, 9, 10 and 12 with the remainder 5 in each case?
 Answer in two minutes.

SOLVING THIS ONE'S A CIRCUS

JO-JO the clown is in a frenzy. He has trained nine animals and a penguin to appear in his act and they have all disappeared. Can you help him find them?
 They include, besides the penguin:
 8 elephant
 2 monkey
 1 lion
 1 seal
 1 bear
 1 talking dog
 As you discover them, check each off with a pencil. Afterwards, if you have colored pencils or crayons handy, see how neatly you can color the drawing.



Triogram Problem DUTY IS CLEAR HERE

CAN you complete the following words with the help of the given definitions? All have seven letters, three of which (the same in all instances—TAN) are given. Example: the answer to No. 1 is TANGENT. Now see what you can do with the others.
 TAN x x x x Touching
 x TAN x x x x Seafaring person
 x x TAN x x x Lockjaw
 x x x TAN x x Mohammedan queen
 x x x x TAN x x x Hardy
 x x x x TAN x x x Himalayan native
 x x x TAN x x x Remote
 x x TAN x x x Devilish
 x TAN x x x x Posing
 TAN x x x x x Rage

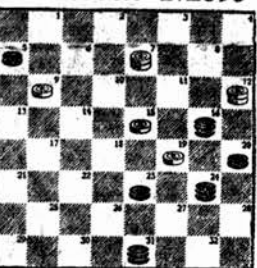


board with exception of the center counter, I, which must occupy its present square, at finish.
 You can, of course, jump one, then another and another, all in one sweep, as in checkers, and count this as one move. Moves are permissible horizontally, vertically and diagonally.

Up-Down Brainwork Solve a Wise-Word Cryptogram

A LADDER rests against a wall, with its top projecting. When the foot of the ladder is 16 ft. from the wall, 8 ft. project over the top. When the foot of the ladder is 9 ft. from the wall, 8 ft. project over the top. How high is the wall?
 UMLGZ OJMR JWQT SQAIR VGSF
 NWQ KBKQZ

It's Your Move



By Edward Hopper
 WHITE checkers, moving up-board, move first and win in five moves. Can you sit in for White?
 King-size clues: White's first and last moves are made with kings.

Broken Melody

"Yes" said the cheerful one.
 "I'm continually breaking in to song."
 "But," sighed the lady who lived upstairs, "if only you'd find the key you wouldn't have to break in."

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters and Brothers,

When you write to your pen-friend you become an 'Ambassador'—I like to think of you all as 'Ambassadors of the Pen.' Your letters will probably be seen not only by your pen-friend, but quite likely by his friends, his family, his company, and maybe his teacher and school friends. Your letters, by their appearance and contents, paint a picture in words of you, your home, your school, your town or village, and life in general in your own country.
 Here are some suggestions to help you to make your letters interesting:
 1. If you need help ask your 'leader' to help you with the first few letters.
 2. Write clearly on neat writing-paper and in ink.
 3. Always include your name and address and country.
 4. Write about yourself, your family, town, village, your pets, hobbies and Balkan-Ji-Bari, in fact anything concerning your daily life that you think will interest your pen-friend. Remember that different countries have different ways of doing ordinary everyday things; so nothing is too ordinary or small to be interesting if you take an interest in writing about it.
 5. If you can draw, little sketches make your letters more lively. Sometimes include a snapshot or picture postcard of your town, village, your country's leaders, etc.
 6. If you know a good game or song, send that. Think how your unit would welcome ideas from another country.
 7. Get your postage right. In India Air Mail Letters for Europe cost 50 naya paise and for the U.S.A. 75 naya paise. Sea routes are slow. It costs 25 N.P. to send a letter anywhere outside India.
 8. Ask your friend to tell you the interesting everyday things that happen in her country, holidays, customs, etc. You want to learn about his country as well as to tell him about your own.
 9. If you are writing in another language ask your friend to correct your mistakes and offer to do the same for him.
 10. If you find that for some reason or other you cannot continue your pen-friendship, let your friend know and explain the reason and ask if he would like you to find him someone else.
 It is important to put your best into these letters, write regularly and try to keep a special time when you will write.
 It is better to write, say, once a month regularly than to start



From one Pelican to another: "It's a queer bird, isn't it, but between you and me there seems to be an outsider amongst us." Two pelicans at Whipsnade Zoo look with open hostility as a swan trots in between them. "But it's a big world," they say, "and we might as well let well enough alone."

off writing every week and then not write at all.
 11. Finally I suggest that you do not have too many pen-friends as there is a danger that with too many you will not be able to write regularly and well.

SPACEMAN'S LAMENT

Simple Simon met a spaceman
 One day around noon
 Said Simple Simon to the spaceman:
 "How's life on the Moon?"
 "Very noisy!" sighed the spaceman.
 "Rockets come so near,
 And it's getting even more so
 Now those jets are here."
 "How I wish that they would let us
 Live our lives in ease,
 Instead of trying to find if
 The Moon is made of cheese!"

PARTY PIECE

They were discussing the list of guests for their party. "Is Shirley a good mixer?"
 "Well, she caused quite a stir at her last party, I hear."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Students of the Training School of Child Welfare visited the Kalbadevi Balkan-Ji-Bari Unit.
 Mr. Abid Ali, Deputy president of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari, met the local Balkan-Ji-Bari workers during his recent visit to Bombay.

Same Uniform Leads To Tragic Errors

Chronicle Correspondent

MANAGUA, Nicaragua. Today's problem concerning U. S. military missions abroad involves uniforms — so that the "goods" can tell the "goods" from the "bads."
 When war takes a Central American twist, this is not as simple as it seems.
 Beating up Latin-American neighbours against Communist subversion, the U. S. supplies arms and uniforms.
 This results in tragic confusion, with the U. S. on the sidelines.
 Our allies not only fight each other, but — because of the similarity in uniforms and the unique tactics involved in rain forest fighting — soldiers kill their comrades.
 It has not been reported but top commanders here admit that their own men have been shot by comrades during the recent border war between Honduras and Nicaragua.
 Both the Nicaraguan and Honduran armies have been supplied with similar uniforms by the United States, through military aid agreements.

8-YEAR-OLD HAS BIG PROSPECTS

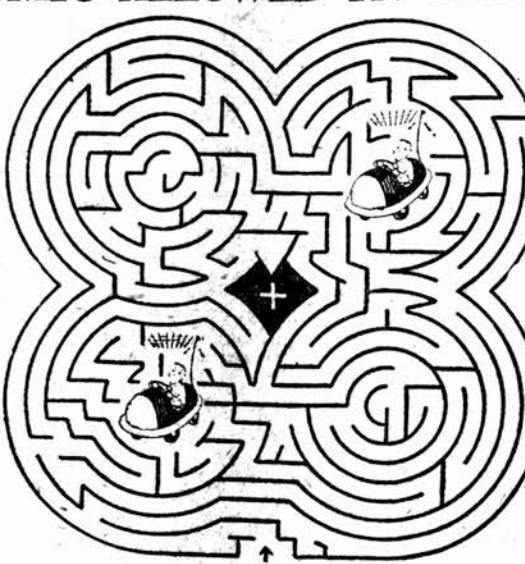
Chronicle Correspondent

Luncheon at the lovely Beverly Hills home of the James Masons (built by Buster Keaton in his heyday) finds Mama Pamela still purring proudly over daughter Portland's debut on "live" television a few nights before.
 Even though this precocious eight-year-old, widely famed for her grown-up mode of living came down with a feverish attack of chicken pox, she acquitted herself handsomely — "in true show-must-go-on fashion," Pamela beamed.
 There seems little question in the mind of Pamela — and father James enthusiastically shares the opinion — that Portie is destined to become one of the world's great actresses.

The child is a great deal like a miniature Tallulah Bankhead, both parents point out. Without ever having seen the actress perform, she somehow emulates the husky-voiced star.
 Now that the Masons — mother and daughter — have made their live TV debuts, both are for doing more of the same.

NO BUMPS ALLOWED IN THIS

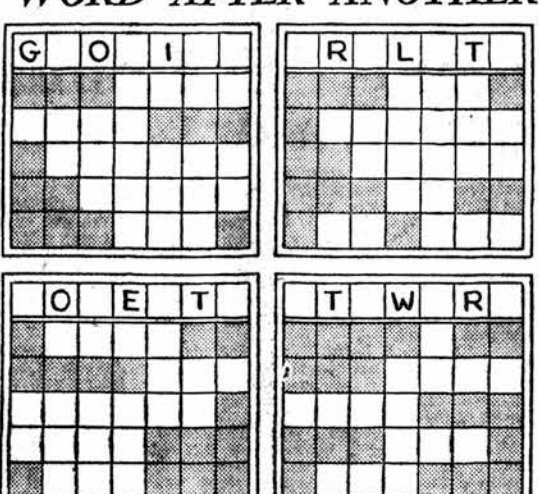
CAN you make it safely through this "dodge-'em" arena without a bump? That is to say, can you use a pencil to trace your way from the small arrow at the bottom to the safety zone at the center without colliding with either of the two cars presently positioned on the track?



Fortunately for you, both of these cars are temporarily out of action and must remain stationary. But, on the other hand, here's some bad news: there's a time limit to your negotiation of the course. You have but sixty seconds to get around before the man in charge shuts off the power.
 This means that you must proceed unhesitatingly through the course.
 Routes may follow any of the channels within the diagram. Crossing lines and retracing steps are against the rules, of course.

JUST 1 WORD AFTER ANOTHER

FOUR key words in skeleton form are presented at the tops of the diagrams at right. How quickly can you complete them?



First, insert each of the letters now showing in the empty spaces directly beneath them. For example, at top left, insert G in the blank beneath it; it; O in the three blanks beneath it; I in the four blanks beneath it.
 Then, using a system of trial and error insert letters that will make shorter words. Trial letters must function in an entire vertical row. That is, when inserting a letter to make a word, insert it in the entire vertical row. If it is correct, it will serve to make a word in each horizontal row in which it appears.
 It is not necessary to fill in the entire lower diagram to determine the key words, but it is interesting to note how many smaller words serve to make up the larger ones.
 One possible solution for each problem is given below. No fair peeking until you've honestly tried.

Words which meet the requirements of the puzzle are: G O I L R L T O E T T W R

All Good Wishes from your loving Dad

SPORT CHRONICLE

Sudan Team Play Today

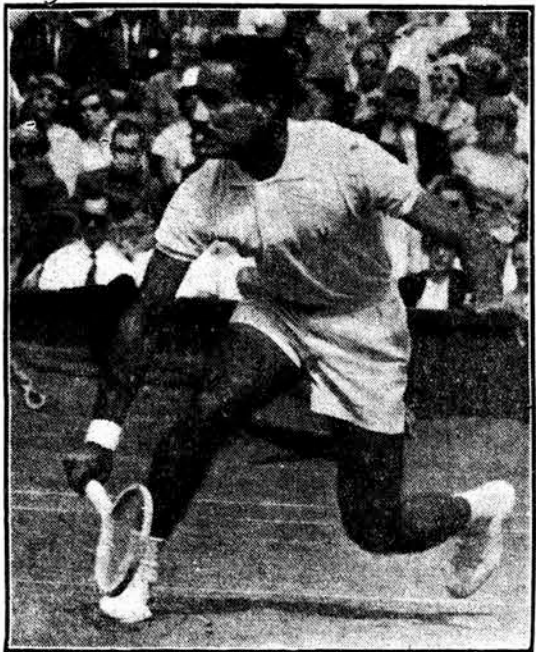
BOMBAY, Saturday. Football fans will be pleased to learn that the Sudanese have been permitted to play an exhibition match tomorrow evening commencing at 5 p.m. at the Cooperage.

The Governor's team, which will oppose them, will comprise the following: Narayan (Caltex); Bhaskaran (Caltex); Chandra Sekhar (Tatas); Gulab Singh (Western Railway); Raghavan (Indian Navy); and George Fernandes (Burmah-Shell); Janki (Western Railway); Grostrate (Tatas); Neville D'Souza (Captain-Caltex); Lyndon (Indian Navy); and Pavithran (Caltex).

RESERVES: Rehman (Tatas); Baylon D'Souza (BEST); Ayub (Tatas); Joe D'Sa (Central Railway); and Jaffer (Tatas).

No Matches At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday. It being previously arranged that the Sudanese Footballers were to play a Bombay XI at the Cooperage though cancelled, there were no soccer matches at Parel, this evening.



A fine action picture of Naresh Kumar in his match against America's Vic Seixas. On Saturday Naresh Kumar in partnership with Miss Buding won his second round mixed doubles match.

Seixas Drops A Set, But Beats Anderson

Colony Club Prize Distribution

BOMBAY, Saturday. Colony United Club, Dadar, held their annual prize distribution and social gathering at their club premises, this evening.

The feature of the evening's programme was a physical culture display by the members of the club. Mass drill by young boys was widely appreciated. Pyramid building and body beautiful display were other events of interest.

Two finals were decided this evening. In the carrom for men, S. Rajadavaksha outplayed Harijan to win the title. He won in straight games, converting seven points in the first and nine in the second. Later, Rajadavaksha and S. Mane won the jumbled doubles title at the expense of Narendra and H. Mohan.

The women's carrom singles title went to Kumari Snehlata who prevailed over Mrs. Hansa Ben after three games, the final score being 2-15, 15-29, 29-11.

TABLE TENNIS (Men): V. Dhondga, Chandrasekar (runner-up). (Women): Kusum Karnik, Kumari Pushpa (runner-up). CRICKET: President's team, Indoor Games section (runner-up). VOLLEYBALL: Green House, White House (runner-up). HURUTU: White House, Yellow House (runners-up).

Mohammedans Move Ahead

CALCUTTA, June 29. Mohammedan Sporting further improved their position in the Senior Division Football League defeating Railway Sports by two goals to nil.

Moham Bagan had no difficulty in beating B. N. Railway by two goals to nil while Wari A.C. defeated Howrah Union by a solitary goal.—UPI.

BANGALORE RACE ACCEPTORS

BANGALORE, June 28. THE following are the Acceptances for the Seventh Day of the Bangalore Meeting to be run on Sunday, June 30.

ELLORA PLATE DIV. II (7 F.)—Royal Valere 9-4, Chinja 8-12, Saldina 8-8, Princess Ovn 8-7, No Trump 8-6, Nomelle 8-6. Four-some 8-2, Flying Baiton 8-0, Coloured Star 7-12.

B.R.O. CUP (1 M.)—Ansonia 9-4, Miss Kelly 9-2, What A Night 9-1, Cleopatra 8-13, Pipli Sahab 8-12, No No Nanette 8-12, Locarno 8-11, All Janab 8-10, Rough Diamond 8-10, Gambella 8-9, Thunder 8-9, Sabreha 8-8, Altogether 8-7, Indian Lore 8-7, Caniya Kumari 8-4, Nation's Leader 8-4, Solid Gold 8-4, Moenza 7-12, Quiraisha 7-6, Battleship 7-4.

RAMNAD CUP DIV. I (6 F.)—Majda 9-4, Silent Banker 9-2, Free Forest 9-2, Santanella 9-1, Noor 8-13, Palace Gates 8-13, Vilasine 8-12, Isotope 8-10, Saucy Marquette 8-10, Hill Billy 8-6, Miss Faenza 8-5, Nutan Aarti 8-3, Heart Breaker 8-2, Royal Ribbon 8-2, Sunvale 7-10.

OPENNAR PLATE (6 F.)—Phantom Light 9-4, Glint 9-2, Chandrabhan 9-2, Amira 8-13, Revelation 8-13, Zaitoon 8-10, Pretty Daisy 8-7, Priya 8-6, Reuter II 7-7, Nasibdar 7-7, Fair Niph 7-5.

RAMNAD CUP DIV. II (6 F.)—The Djin 9-4, Othello 9-0, Flying Flame 8-12, Jettra 8-10, Samudra Gupta 8-5, Sugar Daddy 8-4, Not Yet 8-2, Miss Defiant 8-2, Armaan 7-11, Straw Hat 7-11, Ches-kely 7-11, High Velocity 7-10, Ben Bold 7-8, Arunoday 7-5, Fury 7-4, Good Time 7-0.—UPI.

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GAUTAM DIVAN WINS MEN'S SINGLES TITLE

Prisca Claims Season's First Triple Crown

BOMBAY, Saturday. PLAYING beautiful table tennis in his usual effortless style, Gautam Divan, the National champion, enhanced his reputation by annexing the men's singles title of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Championships this evening at Wodehouse Road. He beat Sevak Irani, the holder, by 21-18, 21-16, 22-20.

But the proudest competitor in the final day's engagements was Miss Prisca Nunes, who achieved her heart's desire by winning the triple crown.

The next best to her was Jayant Vora, who bagged the Junior's title and then in alliance with Savak Irani went on to take the men's championship at the expense of top-seeded, Bajji Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj.

Both Divan and Irani played exhilarating table tennis and the crowd was treated to the best display in the championships though the match lasted only sixteen minutes.

Irani used every ingenuity to break up Divan's game, mixing his shots cleverly but the main factor of his defeat was his lack of length.

There were times when Irani having worked for the "coup de grace" missed the easiest of strokes, but the sponge and could not check Divan's sturdy defence, mixed with slashing and spectacular winning shots down the line and across the table when in desperate straits.

In all the three games, Divan made an indifferent start. But once he had levelled he never looked back largely because there was scarcely a stroke of the game that he did not exploit skillfully.

Best Varsity In Sports

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Ministry of Education, Government of India, has instituted a rolling trophy this year to be awarded to a recognised University which has the best sports record to its credit during the year.

The number of University students who take part in the Combined Indian Universities teams, and in the State teams to the various national tournaments and Indian teams to world competitions, during the year under review will be taken into consideration for this purpose.

The Bombay University has in a circular requested the various affiliated colleges to furnish the necessary information.

Considering that Bombay has the cream of table tennis and badminton players in the country as well as both the national men's and women's individual swimming champions and the Olympic woman athlete, she is almost assured of claiming it in this inaugural year.

C. Deoras Is Top Seeded

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Western India Automobile Association Open Badminton championships will start on Monday at the Club premises, Malabar Hill.

Chandrakant Deoras has been top seeded in the men's singles, for which 39 entries have been received.

In the men's doubles, for which 24 pairs have entered, A. I. Shaikh and S. S. Nerurkar take the pride of place followed by Manohar Bopardkar and Chandrakant Deoras.

Ravindranath Dongre and Miss Malti Gokhale head the list of 24 pairs in the Mixed Doubles.

The draw for the women's singles, women's doubles and junior girls singles has been postponed to July 8 because of insufficient entries.

The following are the seedings: MEN'S SINGLES: Chandrakant Deoras 1; Vasant Kalambi 2; S. P. Antia 3 and George Lewis 4.

MEN'S DOUBLES: A. I. Shaikh and S. S. Nerurkar 1; Manohar Bopardkar and Chandrakant Deoras 2; Ravindranath Dongre and M. K. Antia 3; P. D. Trivedi and Bawne Rego 4.



Miss Prisca Nunes, who won the Triple Crown in the season's first competition.

the third game and when he stole a 15-9 lead it seemed that he would snatch it.

But Divan came back with a fury to make the board read 20-18. In his anxiety to run out victor, his backhand flicks deserted him but he made sure of the match in the forty-second point.

Then followed Prisca Nunes accompanied by Dilip Sampat to oust Bajji Khambatta and Miss Joy D'Souza by 24-22, 21-12, 21-13 after twenty-two minutes of play.

Both the men played well with Sampat the better tactician and at the top of his form; but the same could not be said of the women.

MISS NUNES WAS NATURALLY HIGHLY STRUNG BECAUSE SHE WAS KEEN ON THE TRIPLE SUCCESS. AFTER HER VICTORIES LAST EVENING, THE RESULT WAS THAT SHE PLAYED MUCH BELOW FORM AND COULD NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPENINGS ENGINEERED BY SAMPAT.

But what made her success possible was the very poor display by Miss D'Souza who was a prey to the disease to the term called nerves.

Miss D'Souza was no help whatsoever to her partner, netting or over-hitting with regular monotony. No wonder then that Khambatta lashed out wildly.

Finally, Savak Irani in partnership with Jayant Vora rang down the curtain on the season's first major tournament by winning the men's title against Bajji Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj.

While Irani supplied the steady

ness, Vora, being roared to encouragement by the spectators, applied the pressure with his forehand.

But their rivals in a do-or-die effort in the fourth game attacked without success and sank slowly but surely to defeat after securing only eleven points.

The prizes to the winners and the runners-up were given away by Mrs. Wankhede after her husband, the Minister for Power, Electricity and Development had spoken as the Chief Guest. 1 hour.

The results of the finals were: MEN'S SINGLES: Gautam Divan beat S. R. Irani 21-18, 21-16, 22-20.

MIXED DOUBLES: Dilip Sampat and Miss Prisca Nunes beat B. S. Khambatta and Miss Joy D'Souza 24-22, 21-12, 21-13.

MEN'S DOUBLES: S. R. Irani and Jayant Vora beat B. S. Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj 21-18, 22-21, 21-12, 21-11.

JUNIORS' SINGLES: Jayant Vora beat N. Krishnamurthy 18-12, 21-10, 21-11, 21-15.



Santiago comes to the rescue of Burmah-Shell, while Franklin keeps a close watch in Saturday's keen Harwood League tie with Tatas.

TATAS LEAD, BUT THEN CRASH

BOMBAY, Saturday. PLAYING attacking and industrious football, Burmah-Shell, who were a goal-down in the eighteenth minute, made a remarkable recovery to ram in three goals in the second half to register a resounding victory and to inflict the first defeat on Tata Sports Club in the Harwood League this evening.

The Cooperage pitch was in excellent condition and the unusually large crowd was given its money's worth, a thrill chasing thrill from the first whistle.

The reigning champions gave their best display in their eighth tie and have so far collected as many points, while Tatas, though they still head the table, surrendered their first two points and have to battle against Caltex and Western Railway who are only a point behind them, with an equal number of matches played.

Burmah-Shell meant business from the start and though they literally ran round the Tata defence had to wait for the eleventh minute after the resumption for the equaliser, which thereafter acted like a veritable tonic which made their rivals slowly but surely sink to defeat.

If Burmah-Shell did not troop off the field by a wider margin it was due solely to the cross-bar, which proved unkind to them on three occasions.

The game was in progress for four minutes when Saxby tested Tatas' goalkeeper Rehman, who must have been a sigh of relief three seconds later.

Beaten all ends up, Rehman saw Abraham's timely lob strike the cross-bar and no one handy to convert the rebound.

Eight minutes had elapsed when Saxby sent the ball to Abraham who slipped in the ball between three converging defenders only to see Aziz-Rehman fail to get his left foot to the pass when two yards in front of the target.

CROSS-BAR AGAIN. And five minutes later, the cross-bar again came to the rescue of Tatas when Saxby crashed it from a Ben Martin push.

The fast pace had evidently taken a great toll of Burmah-Shell for then it was Tatas who saw more of the ball.

TATAS, HOWEVER, TOOK A SURPRISE LEAD IN THE EIGHTEENTH MINUTE. SKIPPER AND RIGHT-BACK NARAYAN BLOCKED A CLEARANCE IN MIDFIELD AND RAN WITH INCHES OF THE BOX AND UNLEASHED A SNAP SHOT, WHICH CURLED INTO THE TOP OF THE NET THOUGH KEEPER SANTIAGO MADE A BRAVE ATTEMPT TO TIP IT OVER.

The goal seemed to unnervé Santiago for a while but he succeeded in warding off shots from Grostrate and Bernard.

Tatas' best chance of forging further ahead came in the twenty-seventh minute but Ghodekar, cutting in beautifully drove hard only to see Franklin cut in in time to deflect the ball from going into the net.

During the last three minutes before the interval Saxby first headed the ball over the bar and then shot high and wide.

The holders started the second half with a bang and in the second minute Ben Martin of the long reach failed to get his foot from close in. Soon after Saxby must have knashed his teeth to see his drive hit the bar.

But they were rewarded for their industry in the eleventh minute. Benjamin dazed the defence in midfield and rocketed the ball to Eric Gonsalves to equalise with a perfect header.

Midway through the session, Abraham again paved the way for Gonsalves' second goal. From forty yards he ballooned

the ball which goalkeeper Rehman could tackle with all the ease in the world. Instead, he let it drop but before he could collect his wits, Gonsalves darted in to tap the ball into the net.

Tatas made a great spurt to get the much wanted goal but instead they saw a great effort by Saxby.

Trapping the ball in his own half, he dummed his way as a fast train, put the ball in possession of Gonsalves who in turn flicked it to the centre-half to slash the ball high into the net. The teams were:

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; Franklin and Poonawalla; Bernard, George Fernandes and A. Fernandes; H. Abraham, Aziz-Rehman, A. Saxby, Ben Martin and Eric Gonsalves.

TATA SPORTS CLUB: Rehman; Narayan and Shekar; Gowder, Ayub and Krishnan; Ghodekar, Jaffer, Grostrate, Martin D'Sa and Eddie Fernandes.

REFERENCE: M. E. Lobo.

HOW TEAMS STAND

	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
Tatas	7	6	1	0	21	8	12
W. Ry.	7	5	1	1	19	11	11
BEST	8	4	2	2	11	9	10
Caltex	4	4	0	0	20	4	8
T. Navy	7	3	2	2	17	8	8
B. Shell	8	3	3	2	15	12	8
I.C.L.	7	1	3	3	16	22	5
C. Ry.	8	2	5	1	11	24	5
Goan Sports	9	1	6	2	11	27	4
St. Fr. Goans	7	0	6	1	5	22	1

CityYouths' Club Physical Display

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE City Youths' Club, Nagpada, held their annual Physical Culture Display at the C. J. Hall on Friday evening. A packed hall witnessed the delightful and interesting programme.

The 12 events on the card for the day were very attractive and interesting but the best display was by Nizamuddin Kaleel who lying on glass pieces got a huge stone on his chest hammered to pieces.

The other feats of note were breaking a chain on chest, muscle control by Bhaktal, wrestling bout between Raschid and Nulwala.

Mr. M. V. Donde, the Mayor of Bombay, was the guest of honour and gave away the trophies.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(The Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. Yes, provided the ball does not touch the ground and only the back of the palm touches the ground.
2. Ramadhin's 98 overs in the recent First Test between England and West Indies is a world record. Previous best was also by a West Indies bowler—A. L. Valentine, with 92 overs in 1950 against England at Nottingham.
3. No.
4. Yes. In 1951-52 tour of India, under Nigel Howard's captaincy, England lost the last test, at Madras.
5. Yes. In 1954 Madame Forger's Sun Cap, ridden by F. Johnstone, won the Oaks.
6. Yes. Ghaus Mohamed reached the last eight in the 1938 championships.

Golwalla Water Polo League

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Golwalla Water Polo League for the Maharaja Vijaydevji Cup will be played at the Golwalla Baths every Sunday starting on July 21.

The last date for entries is July 10. The tournament will be run according to the latest rules of the international swimming body—FINA.

ELLORA PLATE DIV. I (7 F.)—Leon E. Rosso 9-4, Bey's Delight 9-4, Airport 9-3, Pink Let 9-2, Island King 9-0, Via Waterloo 9-0, Clinton 8-12, Glade 8-11, Western Boy 8-10, Entusiasta 8-10, Babette II 8-7, Fair Chance 8-2, Hindupri 8-2, Dev Bala 8-2, Nautical Pride 8-2.

DASARA PLATE (6 F.)—Leon E. Rosso 9-4, Bey's Delight 9-4, Airport 9-3, Pink Let 9-2, Island King 9-0, Via Waterloo 9-0, Clinton 8-12, Glade 8-11, Western Boy 8-10, Entusiasta 8-10, Babette II 8-7, Fair Chance 8-2, Hindupri 8-2, Dev Bala 8-2, Nautical Pride 8-2.

RAMNAD CUP DIV. I (6 F.)—Majda 9-4, Silent Banker 9-2, Free Forest 9-2, Santanella 9-1, Noor 8-13, Palace Gates 8-13, Vilasine 8-12, Isotope 8-10, Saucy Marquette 8-10, Hill Billy 8-6, Miss Faenza 8-5, Nutan Aarti 8-3, Heart Breaker 8-2, Royal Ribbon 8-2, Sunvale 7-10.

OPENNAR PLATE (6 F.)—Phantom Light 9-4, Glint 9-2, Chandrabhan 9-2, Amira 8-13, Revelation 8-13, Zaitoon 8-10, Pretty Daisy 8-7, Priya 8-6, Reuter II 7-7, Nasibdar 7-7, Fair Niph 7-5.

RAMNAD CUP DIV. II (6 F.)—The Djin 9-4, Othello 9-0, Flying Flame 8-12, Jettra 8-10, Samudra Gupta 8-5, Sugar Daddy 8-4, Not Yet 8-2, Miss Defiant 8-2, Armaan 7-11, Straw Hat 7-11, Ches-kely 7-11, High Velocity 7-10, Ben Bold 7-8, Arunoday 7-5, Fury 7-4, Good Time 7-0.—UPI.

All the water-polo tournaments which will be conducted by them in future will be according to the new rules.

The most important of these is the rule for starting the game at scratch, half time and after a goal. While there was uniformly previously in starting the game on all three occasions, the start after a goal has been changed.

The rule (Rule No. 11) in this regard now reads: At the commencement of the game and after half-time, with the same procedure for extra time (s), the players must take up positions, about one yard apart, on their respective goal lines, and at

International Swimming Body

Chronicle Aquatics Correspondent BOMBAY, Saturday. NEWS has just reached the Bombay State Aquatic Association of the changes in the rules of Water Polo made by the International swimming body—FINA.—at their last meeting at Melbourne.

All the water-polo tournaments which will be conducted by them in future will be according to the new rules.

The most important of these is the rule for starting the game at scratch, half time and after a goal. While there was uniformly previously in starting the game on all three occasions, the start after a goal has been changed.

The rule (Rule No. 11) in this regard now reads: At the commencement of the game and after half-time, with the same procedure for extra time (s), the players must take up positions, about one yard apart, on their respective goal lines, and at

least one yard from either goal-post (more than two players are not allowed between the goal posts), they must await the referee's signal after he has ascertained that the terms are ready. The start is by one blast of the whistle and the referee must immediately afterwards release or throw the ball into the centre of the field of play.

AFTER A GOAL. After a goal has been scored players must take up positions anywhere within their respective halves of the field of play, behind the half-way line, when a player of the team not having just scored shall re-start the game from the centre of the field of play, behind the half-way line. Upon the referee signalling by one blast of the whistle, the ball must be put into play, immediately, by the player at the centre by passing the ball to another player of his team who must be behind the half-way line when he receives the ball.

A number of changes have been introduced in the case of a goal-keeper being ordered out of the water for a major foul.

For instance, when a goal-throw is awarded the goal-keeper is out of the water and has not been replaced the nearest defending player must take the goal throw. In which case, for the purpose of the throw, the limitations and privileges of a goal-keeper will apply. In any other circumstances a player defending a goal shall not be subject to goal-keeper's limitations and privileges.

For a corner throw, should a defending goal-keeper be out of the

Swimming Body

Modifies Water Polo Rules

(c) A re-start made improperly must be re-taken.

(d) Ruling. When the start or re-start is from the goal line, no portion of a player's body, at water level, may be beyond the goal line and when the re-start is from the centre, no part of a player's body may be beyond the half-way line.

Another change suggests that should a defending goal-keeper already be out of the water when a penalty throw is awarded, another player of his team may take up a position on the goal-line, but without the privileges or limitations of a goal-keeper.

The rule (No. 18) that the Time-keeper's whistle takes immediate effect has been deleted to allow the completion of a penalty award.

Rule 18 (j) introduced states: If at precisely the same time as the referee awards a Penalty Throw or before a Penalty Throw is completed, the timekeeper whistles for half-time, full-time or extra time (s), the shot at goal must be allowed and, should the ball rebound from the goalpost, cross-bar or goal-keeper, it is dead.



The Persian Club Handicap Billiards tournament, which concluded last week, was won by Mr. Dara Toddyyalla (second from left), also seen in the picture are R. J. Bisney (left), P. A. DaVoline, the guest of honour, and M. D. Pochkhanna-valla, the runner-up.

Madras Budget Shows Big Deficit

STATE SERVANTS GET CONCESSIONS

THE State Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, today presented the budget for the year 1957-58, showing a net deficit of Rs. 3.33 crores.

The revenue deficit of Rs. 483.56 lakhs is covered to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs by increasing the general sales tax from the existing 1 and 9/16 per cent to 2 per cent in respect of all articles other than food grains and by enhancing the rate of agricultural income-tax on owners of plantations on a sliding scale.

The Finance Minister, however, announced the reduction of general sales tax on food grains (paddy, rice, wheat and millets) to one per cent from the present rate of 1-9/16 per cent.

He further announced the Government's decision to exempt books from the levy of sales tax.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE
The proposals relating to sales tax are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 170 lakhs in a full year, and in the rest of the current year the yield will be Rs. 112 lakhs.

The expected additional revenue from agricultural income-tax will be Rs. 25 lakhs a year.

According to the proposal made by the Finance Minister the following changes have been effected in the taxation measures with regard to agricultural income:

Income	Present rate	Proposed rate	Per cent
On the first Rs. 1,500	Nil	Nil	Nil
On the next Rs. 3,500	5	9	80
On the next Rs. 5,000	10	15	50
On the next Rs. 5,000	15	20	33
On the next Rs. 5,000	20	25	25
On the next Rs. 5,000	25	30	20
On the balance of a total agricultural income and on the total income of companies	35	45	29

This measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 26 lakhs a year.

The budget anticipates a revenue of Rs. 649 lakhs on existing taxation and an expenditure of Rs. 6,132 lakhs including Rs. 182 lakhs on new schemes to be sanctioned in the course of the year leaving a deficit of Rs. 183 lakhs.

The Finance Minister said that the deficit was large and could not be left uncovered at any time and more so now, with the upward trend in prices and with a heavy capital programme for which also "we are short of resources."

The Finance Minister announced the Government's decision to enhance the dearness allowance of village establishments by Rs. 7 for karnams (accountants), Rs. 5 for headmen and Rs. 4 for village servants from July 1, which will cost the Government annually Rs. 30 lakhs, and this year Rs. 20 lakhs.

CONCESSIONS
Other financial concessions to Government servants announced by the Minister are:

- (1) Revision of scale of pay of upper division clerks in the ministerial service.
- (2) Upward revision of scale of pay of audit clerks and inspectors in the local fund audit department.
- (3) Provincialisation of service conditions of workers in Government estates.
- (4) Enhancement of pay of night watchmen.
- (5) Upgrading of 23 posts of assistant surgeons to a selection category.

The Finance Minister said that the main cause for the large deficit was the enhancement by Rs. 12 per mensem in the emoluments of State N.G.O.s and other low-paid public servants recently sanctioned.

The extra cost of these concessions was about Rs. 426 lakhs, but the Central Government had agreed to meet a portion of the cost amounting to Rs. 194 lakhs and also given a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Samiti Will Be Broad-Based

POONA, June 29. THE SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA SAMITI, WHICH IS AT PRESENT CONSTITUTED, IS A KIND OF JOINT FRONT OF ALL OPPOSITION PARTIES, WILL HEREAFTER BE GIVEN A MASS BASE.

It will open its doors to all people residing in the Marathi-speaking region of the present Bombay State.

The new constitution of the Samiti, which has now been finalised by its central committee, at present constituted by representative of constituent parties and a few independents, provides for mass membership of persons subscribing to its aims and object of formation of a Unilingual State of Marathi-speaking areas on a payment of four annas as membership fee.

It further provides for the formation of taluka and district committees of the Samiti in the Marathi-speaking areas.

Members of the executive committee of every district will constitute themselves as the central committee of the Samiti which, in its turn, will elect an executive committee comprising of 33 members, who will be ex-officio members of the central committee.

BASIC UNITS
With the mass base now to be given to the Samyukta Maharashtra

The Minister also announced the Government's proposal to appoint a special officer of mature experience to make an inquiry into the structure and staff requirements of each department both at headquarters and in the district which, he said, had expanded enormously during the post-war period.

The officer would work under the direction of a committee of the Cabinet which would pass orders on his recommendations departmentwise.

"Some savings are bound to result this way," the Minister said.

Capital expenditure for the year was estimated at Rs. 2,549 lakhs made up of Rs. 1,162 lakhs on electricity, Rs. 293 lakhs on irrigation, Rs. 397 lakhs on roads and buildings, Rs. 194 lakhs on industrial development and other works, Rs. 85 lakhs on public health, Rs. 131 lakhs on other items and Rs. 29 lakhs for purchase of buses for the nationalised transport system.

The Finance Minister stated that there was an uncovered gap of over Rs. 13 crores on the ways and means side.

If as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission the revenue resources were augmented as anticipated that gap would be reduced, but even so it would be of the order of Rs. 10 crores, he said.

MONEY MARKET
The Finance Minister said that taking into consideration the extremely stringent conditions in the money market, and a strong advice of the Union Government to the State Governments not to float any public loan during the current year, the Government had decided not to raise a public loan this year.

He hoped to augment the resources to some extent by intensifying the drive for small savings, but this, he said, could not go very far to cover the ways and means gap of this year.

The Minister said: "We must necessarily depend on further assistance from the Centre, but there is no assurance yet on that point."

He hoped that though there was an element of uncertainty regarding the capital programme, they would proceed ahead in the hope they could resolve difficulties as and when they arose.

The Finance Minister said that though the outlay on the Plan this year was about Rs. 32 crores as per the ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission, they might even have to accept the postponement of some works of a lower priority involving foreign exchange.

The present upward trend in prices of food grains and other consumer goods was a warning that further scope for raising resources through deficit financing was strictly limited.

But, he said, to sustain the Plan they should step up food production, maintain an industrial truce and build up a proper organisation to carry the message of the Plan to the smaller agriculturists and induce them to save a small portion of their earnings which was the one sure way of materially augmenting capital resources.

"All these," Mr. Subramaniam said, "would mean further sacrifice and sustained effort, but without this it may not be possible to implement the whole Plan."

He expressed hope that people would rise to the occasion if only they realised the position to which they were facing and confidently—U.P.I.

STASSEN'S MOVE
The new proposals to be submitted by Stassen have been approved by the other Western Powers on the sub-committee, Britain, France and Canada.

Informed sources said the American plan called for a one-year "first step" suspension of nuclear weapons tests.

During this period, the committee would try to reach an agreement on a halt in the production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

If no such agreement were reached at the end of a year, the tests could be resumed—U.P.I.-AFP.

Sources close to the U.S. delegation said Stassen pointed to the need for locating ground control posts so that both sides would be confident of minimum danger from a grand surprise attack and both would know that large troop concentrations are not being massed. (adds USIS).

Stassen is said to have stressed that a precise, thorough spell-out would make possible an inspection system that would both lessen the danger of border incidents and of miscalculations.

He said the U.S. believes such a system can be worked so that there will be greater security on all sides.

Annual Day Of Association
BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. Mangaldas Palkava, ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh, addressed the work done by the "Snehadeep" Youths' Association in helping society by social service in the field of adult literacy in the State and also by helping needy students by giving free text books.

Mr. Palkava was presiding over the annual day function organised under the auspices of the "Snehadeep" Youths' Association at Bhatia Vidyā Bhavan at Bhatia.

He appealed to all the people to give liberal donations to the Association.

A delightful variety entertainment programme was presented which included popular songs by Manna Day, Sabita Banerjee and Surendra.

The electric guitar was ably played by Huzarasingh.

Those present on the occasion included Mr. S. L. Siam, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Salehoy Abdul Kadar, ex-Mayor.

Widespread Rain In Assam

POONA, June 29. Following is the daily all-India weather summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hours IST:

The axis of the monsoon trough over Gangetic West Bengal is shifting northwards.

Yesterday's westerly wave is moving across extreme north of the country and has induced a trough of low over east Rajasthan and the Punjab (I).

Under the influence a feeble and temporary incursion of Arabian Sea branch of monsoon is taking place in northeast, Rajasthan, west Uttar Pradesh and adjoining Punjab (I).

Northern limit of the monsoon air passes through Veraval, Godpur, Delhi, Kanpur, Gaya and Gorakhpur.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam and West Bengal and fairly widespread in Vidarbha, Gujarat, the Konkan, coastal Mysore and Kerala and local in Orissa, east Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Kutch, Maharashtra, coastal Andhra, Telangana, and south Mysore.

Scattered showers occurred at a few places in Bihar, west Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore.

WEST ACCEPTS SOVIET PLAN

LONDON, June 29. THE Western Powers at the London disarmament talks yesterday officially accepted the Soviet proposal for the setting up of ground control posts to prevent surprise attacks, but failed to reach agreement on where the posts should be.

At yesterday's meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Sub-Committee, American delegates, Harold Stassen also said that he hoped to submit the new American proposals on nuclear disarmament to the sub-committee next week.

The Soviet delegate, Valerian Zorin, had proposed that ground control posts be set up at key road junctions and other strategic points.

While accepting this suggestion, the Western delegates stated their opinion that the posts should also be set up on air fields.

French Delegate Jules Moch also objected to the Soviet proposal that the control posts be placed only in a limited zone, along the "frontier" between East and West.

Moch said: "The posts should also be situated in ports, railroad centres and airfields, not necessarily included in the zone proposed by the U.S.S.R."

Zorin rejected Moch's proposal. He said the aim of the posts was to prevent a surprise attack and that such attacks could only be launched from a certain limited zone.

British delegate, Allan Noble, noted that none of the control zones suggested thus far appeared to be acceptable either to the two sides or to other interested powers that did not belong to the sub-committee.

The question required further study.

Short Term Credits To Japan
WASHINGTON, June 29. The Export-Import Bank committee announced the granting of 115 million dollars worth of short term credits to Japan.

The credits are expected to be used by Japan to buy U.S. cotton, wheat, barley, and soy beans.

The board of directors of the Export-Import Bank also is prepared to extend a 60 million dollar credit on U.S. cotton to Japan at the end of the present cotton growing season—U.P.I.-AFP.

Newsprint Import: Voluntary Cut
NEW DELHI, June 29. A spokesman of the Commerce and Industry Ministry disclosed today that the newspapers had agreed, in response to an appeal by Mr. Morarji Desai, to have a voluntary cut in the import of newsprint.

"We hope it will be a sufficiently large one," he said—U.P.I.

SEEMED TO BE LACKING WAS WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED "PLAN CONSCIOUSNESS" ON THE PART OF WORKERS.

While every one must apply himself with single-minded devotion to the task in hand, it was necessary at the same time to retain a proper perspective and not to lose sight of the objectives and the scope of the plan as a whole of which the effort of an individual or a group was only a part.

It seemed necessary therefore, he said, that each one of them—the entire band of workers in the field of health—should be imbued with this idea of being partners in the big venture of the plan, however big or small be the role which any one might happen to be playing in it.

This, he felt, would go a long way in creating the zest and interest which might otherwise be found wanting at times.

Mr. Karmarkar referred to the importance and value of preventive work which had not only been established as a scientific proposition of universal applicability but its adoption was also made imperative for India by the existing economic, social and health conditions prevailing in the country.

A mere acceptance of this thesis, without giving it a practical shape, would amount to close our eyes to reality and to delaying the attainment of our goal.

Even if we were in a position to put up thousands of institutions and lack of beds for the care of the sick, it would still be our duty to prevent rather than to wait to cure the disease.

Situated as we are however, there is no alternative for us but to expand our resources to the utmost extent on measures for checking the origin and spread of diseases. The majority of our problems are connected with communicable diseases which are largely preventable."

Commonwealth P.M.s Meet In London



Mr. Harold Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister, with the leaders of the Commonwealth delegations in the garden of No. 10 Downing Street, before the opening of the conference. Front row (left to right) Dr. Nkrumah, Ghana Prime Minister; Mr. Nehru; Mr. John Diefenbaker, Canadian Prime Minister; Mr. Macmillan; Mr. R. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister; and Mr. S. Suhrawardy, Pakistan Prime Minister; Back row (left to right) Mr. N.W.H. de Silva, Ceylonese Minister of Justice; Mr. T. L. MacDonald, New Zealand Minister of External Affairs; Mr. E. Louw, South African Minister of External Affairs; and Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Nehru With Macmillan



Mr. Nehru with Mr. Harold Macmillan in the garden of No. 10 Downing Street, London, before the opening of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Rural Health Needs Urgent Care, Says Union Minister

NEW DELHI, June 29. THE Union Health Minister, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, told a conference of State Health Ministers, which opened here this morning, that the health conditions in rural areas generally continued to be distressing and called for urgent attention.

The conference has been convened by the Central Health Ministry to review the progress of the various health programmes during the Second Plan.

The conference will discuss important subjects like a review of the progress of centrally assisted schemes, setting up whole time teaching units in the medical colleges, conditions governing financial assistance by the Centre, training facilities, primary health centres, indigenous systems of medicines, water supply schemes and family planning.

Mr. Karmarkar said that while the imperative need of increasing the productive capacity of the country was being increasingly realised on all hands and while the country's economy was being rebuilt towards that end, the same sense of urgency did not appear to pervade the field of health.

OUTLOOK
There were, he added, two major factors involved in this situation arising from the operation at two different levels.

One was the lack of adequate appreciation of the role and significance of health in the matter of fixing the priorities and allocations, in building up a nation and the other was concerned with the outlook and the enthusiasm of health workers.

It was true that ill-health, poverty and ignorance went hand in hand in any backward community and that health standards could not be appreciably raised without a simultaneous improvement of the other two, yet the possession of full physical and mental vigour was the "sine qua non" for attaining the maximum efficiency and productive capacity of the individual.

WORKERS WARNED
THE HEALTH MINISTER SAID THAT WHILE MOST OF THE HEALTH WORKERS WERE CARRYING ON INCREASINGLY HEAVY BURDENS, AND CARRYING THEM WILLINGLY AND ZEALOUSLY, W H A T

IMPORT POLICY ANNOUNCED

Continued From Page 1

The rate of interest varied depending on the internal rate of interest from 2 1/2 per cent offered by the U.S.S.R. to 8 1/2 per cent by an exporter in West Germany.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Explaining the foreign exchange situation, the spokesman stated that India's Sterling Balance stood at present at 467 crores, the minimum reserve required under the law being Rs. 400 crores.

The balance of trade in the last two and a half years was always against India.

In the first half of 1955 the imports amounted to Rs. 333 crores and exports Rs. 285 crores, the balance being minus Rs. 38 crores.

In the second half of the year the imports were Rs. 340 crores and exports Rs. 313 crores, the balance being minus Rs. 27 crores.

In the first half of 1956 the imports were Rs. 395 crores, and exports Rs. 300 crores. The balance was minus Rs. 95 crores.

In the second half of 1956 imports were Rs. 420 crores, and exports Rs. 314 crores. The balance was minus Rs. 106 crores.

In the first half of this year imports were Rs. 230 crores. The balance was minus Rs. 69 crores.

LITTLE CHANGE
Despite the stringency of foreign exchange, it was officially announced, the bulk of the imports in the next three months would be machinery and raw materials.

As licences of substantial value were outstanding for the import of plant and machinery, metals and raw materials and many other items, imports during the quarter July to September, 1957, are likely to be maintained at a reasonably high level.

The value of the outstanding licences for capital goods would be approximately Rs. 300 crores, and that of other items about Rs. 120 crores.

PRESS NOTE
The following Press note explaining the new import policy was issued today:—

"With a view to bringing about better correlation between foreign exchange control and allied fiscal and import control procedures, it has been decided to modify the current practice of using the calendar year as the basis for formulating and announcing half-yearly import control licensing policies."

"It is now proposed to relate the import control licensing policy to the financial year. Consequently the two licensing periods will run from October 1 to March 31, and April 1 to September 30."

THE DETAILED LICENSING POLICY FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1957 TO MARCH 31, 1958, WILL BE ANNOUNCED TOWARDS THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

"By then a clearer picture regarding the foreign exchange resources likely to be available for imports during the new licensing period will be before us."

THE CHOICE
"Having regard to the large number and substantial value of licences outstanding for the import of plant and machinery, metals, raw materials and many other items, imports during the quarter July to September, 1957, are likely to be maintained at a reasonably high level."

"It is not, therefore, proposed to issue licences to established importers during this period."

"In order, however, to give certain facilities to holders of unutilised or partly utilised licences to plan their purchases and to choose their imports to the best advantage of the country and the consumer, provision has been made to enable established importers to apply for extension of the period of validity of their six-monthly licences and to ask, wherever necessary, for the conversion of the outstanding licence from a less essential to a relatively more essential item."

"Importers of machinery will also be able to apply for their quota licences to be validated for the import of spare parts."

NO RENEWAL
"Importers are known to have effected in the recent past substantial imports of items included in the current O.G.L's. It is, therefore, not proposed to renew the O.G.L's which are expiring."

On June 30 except for the O.G.L. to cover imports of poultry, fish, fresh vegetables and eggs from Pakistan, which has been renewed for a period of three months.

Importers are being advised to establish their past performance in the basic period 1952-53 to 1955-56, in respect of items which were included in the current O.G.L's.

"Meanwhile, in order to maintain an even flow of imports of essential raw materials, licensing authorities have been instructed to issue after due scrutiny 'ad hoc' or A. U. licences for many of the items such as zinc, lead, tin, copper, nickel, ferro-chrome, certain kinds of scraps and alloys, aluminium, electrodes, tanning substances, hides and skins, sulphur, rock phosphate, wood pulp, raw wool, raw asbestos and books."

"Despite the stringency of foreign exchange, Government are keen to ensure that industrial production is maintained at as high a level as practicable. Government, therefore, propose to see that industry does not run short of any essential commodity."

LICENSING AUTHORITIES ARE ACCORDINGLY BEING INSTRUCTED TO CONTINUE TO GRANT LICENCES TO ACTUAL USERS, BOTH SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED, FOR ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS.

"But import of commodities, the like of which are locally available or are required merely for securing superior quality, will not be permitted. Actual users are expected to make every effort to ensure maximum economy and to resort to maximum improvisation."

CAPITAL GOODS
"Import licences for capital goods will continue to be issued on suitable deferred payment terms. Importers will be given for process which save or earn foreign exchange either by reducing imports or by increasing exports."

EXPORT INDUSTRIES
"Special emphasis is proposed to be given to the export requirements of export industries."

"For the exporters needing import facilities are required to register themselves with licensing authorities, who will keep in close touch with their requirements and will give them licences as and when necessary."

"Government rely on industry and trade to help in the effort to maintain production and conserve foreign exchange. They will expect the trade to endeavour to ensure equitable distribution of available stocks at reasonable prices."

To this end, two orders have been issued under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. The first order requires all firms and individuals engaged in the supply and distribution of aluminium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, sulphur and unexpended cinematograph films to declare their stocks as on June 30, 1957, and to submit monthly stock-cum-sales returns thereafter.—U.P.I.

RTC Proposed To Discuss Bombay Issue

SURAT, June 29. Mr. Harihar Khamboia, secretary, Mahagujarat Janta Parishad, said here today that the question of Bombay city could be settled not by sentiments but by discussions alone between the contending forces.

"For this purpose we have suggested a round table conference of representatives of Bombay, Gujarat and Maharashtra."

"This is the Gandhian solution of the problem, as Gandhiji himself had made this suggestion in his article on reorganisation of States," he said.

Mr. Khamboia, who was addressing a Press conference here today, said that the three-State formula was not found workable and hence the bilingual State was formed.

Mr. Khamboia was asked whether the Parishad would be prepared to concede the Samiti's claim over Bombay city if the Samiti agreed to fulfil certain conditions. "I refuse to answer this question," he said, "because a decision over the matter can only be taken by the general council of the Parishad."—U.P.I.

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HUNDREDS

MANY PEOPLE WILL FIND THAT TENSION BECOMES MORE ACUTE AS THE WEEK PROGRESSES.

MANY CURRENT AFFAIRS ARE LIKELY TO REACH A CRISIS NEXT WEEK-END.

AN IMPORTANT WEEK THROUGHOUT FOR ANY ONE BORN SOMETIME IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER OF ANY YEAR.

CAPRICORN

DEC. 21 - JAN. 19

Mainly a pleasant week ahead with more moving around, easing the duller routine.

Journeys will take you back to former scenes or bring up some question of a house move. Promotion in work may come through a bold move plus initiative mid-week.

Steady flow of money comes in but if careless you may lose through speculation, races or entertaining useless friends.

AQUARIUS

JAN. 20 - FEB. 18

Staff or fellow-workers may keep you hot and bothered this week.

Not until the end of the week you are likely to sort out the problems involved.

Then sensational news or a business journey may throw some light on what is happening.

Where money is concerned, prospects are fairly good — business turnover should be increasing.

PISCES

FEB. 19 - MARCH 20

You will put in your best efforts this week and yet have a rather worrying time.

Present plans, arrangements, associations will have to be altered and improvisation will be essential before you get going this week.

Financially things improve considerably, thanks to payments which, though late, have come to your hands.

ARIES

MARCH 21 - APRIL 20

Early obstruction will hold you back in a contemplated move this week.

But later splendid progress will bring new business enthusiasm.

Good fortune probable mid-week, either connected with legal business or overseas interests.

Social life also becomes important and you make contacts that lead to profitable business in a month or so.

TAURUS

APRIL 21 - MAY 20

A happy and easy week but you don't make the progress expected.

The most important scheme on hand may be held up for a while longer, probably due to lack of sufficient funds or co-operation.

Financially, expenses may be heavy and ready money a little tight, but you will find a way of adding to your income or making a handsome profit before the week is out.

GEMINI

MAY 21 - JUNE 20

You will show more enterprise in a private matter and will bring off a surprise move this week.

Finances should show unexpected improvement in the first few days; inside tip and private information may bring a windfall on Tuesday.

Family relations may be somewhat strained as you reach an understanding with younger people which may mean a

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

June 30 To July 6

clash with the older generation.

CANCER

JUNE 21 - JULY 20

A stroke of good luck follows some social success, restores your poise and good humour. Recent sorrows and worries in family matters should now be receding into the background. More optimistic feelings will

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	Thursday
Personal Purchases	Tuesday
Selling	Monday
Entertainments	Wednesday
Sport	Thursday
	Friday

bedeviling, inspite of minor upsets. News that affects your week-end plans probable on Wednesday.

LEO

JULY 21 - AUG. 20

If you go straight for what you want, you will cash in right away.

Procrastination may mean loss of money in the next few days.

Thursday seems to be highly favourable for a new partnership or joint ventures.

Both regular business and speculative gains will be much better than usual during this lucky period.

VIRGO

AUG. 21 - SEPT. 22

If you live up to your reputation for adaptability and friend-

LIBRA ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

K. F. M. (Bombay): What are my prospects regarding education and financial affairs?

Lord of the 4th house (house of education), is in 9th conjoined with Lagnadhipati. However, this is aspected by male Saturn. This will bring some obstruction and delays.

Financial prospects are fairly good, 2nd house being occupied by highly benefic Jupiter. Venus, lord of the second, in the fifth in his own Navamsha, assures steady flow of money.

You are likely to settle down in 1958-59.

K. M. G. (Rajkot): When will I be free from money worries?

You are at present under Saturn's grip.

Moreover, your Dasa period is also not favourable.

You may have to wait until July, 1958, before you are free from your financial worries.

You may get unexpected help from a close relative in November, but this will be offset by heavy expenses next month.

S. K. Shah (Ahmednagar): What are my professional prospects next year?

Present Dasa period as well as transits of major planets are not much favourable.

There may be an opportunity in Jan.-Feb., 1958, but it may prove to be unproductive.

liness you could go far this week.

Mid-week may bring some important news or an interesting offer that may add to your income in the near future.

Journeys and excursions will also be enjoyable and may lead to some new influential friendships.

LIBRA

SEPT. 23 - OCT. 23

Your prospects this week seem to be rather mixed.

An upheaval round about Tuesday may probably upset some of your business plans and normal routine.

Financial affairs will however, be fairly steady regardless of other events.

You may have some good fortune or a windfall near about week-end.

SCORPIO

OCT. 24 - NOV. 22

Relatives and your home background keep you thoughtful and occupied this week.

As one problem clears up another materialises.

It seems that time is now drawing near when you must take the lead in the family changes.

Mid-week brings an unexpected letter or alternatively you make a journey that promises well for your business and financial affairs.

SAGITTARIUS

NOV. 23 - DEC. 21

Much thought is given to health this week—perhaps your own well-being, or more probably that of an elder.

Financially a profitable period; increased profits or a rise might be expected around Thursday.

Good news of end of a legal squabble or some business agreement from abroad end of the week.

After July, 1958, you will get slow but steady improvement.

Financially, you need not worry so long as you stick to your own business and do not indulge in risky speculative hazards.

S. M. R. (Madras): What is my Janma Rasi, ruling planet, lucky number, colour, month and day?

Your Janma Rasi, according to planets is Aries or Mesha.

But according to your name it is Aquarius, or Kumbha.

So for gochara predictions both of your Rasas are effective.

Your ruling planet is Mars, lucky number is 9, colour red, Tuesday, and lucky months are April and November.

Many Mental Ills Can Be Traced To Brain Injury At Birth

LOS ANGELES.

A large part of mental illness now attributed to emotional causes actually may result from the brain damage of disease, accidents and injuries during birth, "the most dangerous journey man is called upon to take."

That view has been advanced here by Dr. Leon Oettinger, Jr., Chief of Pediatrics at Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital, who sees a growing shift in psychiatry from environmental to organic causes of mental disease.

Key Probe

Armed with an impressive array of statistics, Dr. Oettinger outlined to a neuromuscular disease symposium what he called the "Basic quarrel between Psychiatry and Medicine" in these words:

"Psychiatry says that environmental factors are responsible for 90 per cent of mental illness, and only 10 per cent are organic in origin."

"I believe that severe and prolonged emotional disturbances are always associated with basic disturbances in the brain."

He said considerable evidence has been piling up in the past year or two that mental illness

not only is organic in nature, but that treatment should be aimed to correct the organic fault.

Dr. Oettinger said his own research with 85 polio patients at the Sister Kenny Hospital showed 75 per cent had abnormal brain waves, while other research showed some 25 per cent of clinical polio cases developed per-

sonality changes after the disease runs its course.

"Psychiatry explains these personality changes as a reaction to being crippled, a loss of security and other emotional factors," Dr. Oettinger continued.

But that explanation, he said, does not account "for the fact that some patients escape the symptoms," and that follow-up on his own polio patients revealed their behaviour reverted to normal as their brain-wave patterns returned to normal.

Suggesting a routine brain-wave for all cases of mental illness, just as a heart specialist takes a cardiogram of heart action to pinpoint abnormalities which can reveal an organic cause of illness, Dr. Oettinger said brain-wave abnormalities

can result from one or a combination of factors such as:

BIRTH INJURIES: CALLING IT MAN'S "MOST DANGEROUS JOURNEY," DR. OETTINGER ATTRIBUTED 50 PER CENT OF THE EPILEPTIC CASES NOW UNDER TREATMENT TO RESULTS FROM INJURIES AT BIRTH.

Infections: Those which can hit the brain and produce changes include polio, measles, meningitis, equine encephalitis and others.

Some, such as measles and influenza which hit the mother during the first three months of pregnancy have a known influence on the development of the child.

Accidents: Those involving injury to the head, as well as poisons, can cause brain changes, Dr. Oettinger said.

Genetics: The transmission from one generation to another of the brain defect itself, or a predisposition to the defect which other factors can trigger.

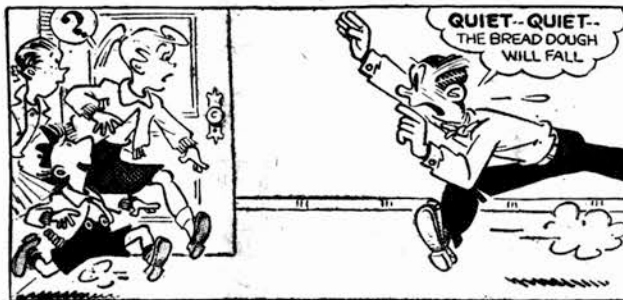
Abnormal

Dr. Oettinger also cited a study by a College of Medical Evangelists group of 3,000 consecutive children entering juvenile hall in Los Angeles, finding 78 per cent with abnormal brain-waves.

The pediatrician said he had been successful with this approach in treating 75 to 80 per cent of the problem children.

BLONDIE

by CHIC YOUNG



German Star Gets Role In 'Karamazov'

Chronicle Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD.

TOP German actress Maria Schell, who just won "The Brothers Karamazov" role coveted by Marilyn Monroe, said she thinks MM is "terrific."

Coming from Germany's Number One actress, that's like winning a theatrical medal of honour done up in pink satin ribbon.

"I'd adore to meet Miss Monroe," Maria declared. "I think she's wonderful."

The green-eyed German beauty, who came to the United States at the invitation of the Motion Picture Producers' Association, was as surprised as everyone else that she was asked to do Grushenka in "The Brothers Karamazov."

Maria, a moonlight blonde reminiscent of Grace Kelly, recently completed another Dostoevsky film, "The White Nights," an adaptation of one of the celebrated Russian writer's lesser known stories.

"But it is completely different from 'The Brothers Karamazov,'" she declared.

Maria thinks Miss Monroe would have been "fine" in the role of Grushenka because MM has "such a wonderful personality."

Maria was born of a Swiss father, a Viennese mother and is married to German film producer, Horst Haechler. The film "The Last Bridge" zoomed Maria to stardom.

Elusive Snowman Defies Definition

THE ABOMINABLE SNOW-MAN: IS IT A MAN-AP? IS IT A BEAR? IS IT A SUPERMAN?

By EDWIN DIAMOND

These are the three most common explanations for the legend of that elusive something that allegedly inhabits the slopes of the Himalayas, the world's highest mountain range.

Anthropologists like Dr. William L. Straus, Jr., of the Johns Hopkins University, would like to know which answer is correct.

Dr. Straus has evidence that unmask the abominable snowman as a big red bear.

If the snowman could be captured—even on film—anthropologists could settle the question.

BUT THE CREATURE APPARENTLY DEFIES CAPTURE, DESPITE FREQUENT REPORTED SIGHTINGS.

It is variously described as: Over seven feet tall; walking upright; white-skinned with long, lank black hair or, alternatively, reddish fur; the head is described as large—and pointed.

Stole Washing

Natives at various points along the 2,000 miles mountain chain have reported the creature stole washing hanging out to dry, drank water from their village cistern, killed grazing sheep.

The Sherpas, famed Nepal porters, call them "Yeti" (unknown animal). On the other side of the mountains, the

Tibetans call them "Metch Kangmi" (Abominable Snowman).

But so far the only documentary evidence is in the form of photographs taken on Mount Everest and showing large footprints, apparently larger than a normal human mountain climber's.

The scientific arguments that maintain Yeti is a big red bear run like this:

BEARS FREQUENTLY REAR UP ON THEIR HIND LEGS AND WALK MAN-STYLE; WHEN THEY DO, THE TRACKS OF THEIR FEET ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF MAN.

The Himalayas are covered by thick forests up to 16,000 feet where animals can easily feed and hide. Furthermore, melting snow and mountain winds can magnify footprints deceptively.

The Rev. Swami Pranavada, in a communication to Dr. Straus, concluded that a bear fits the facts better than a langur, or black-faced Himalayan monkey.

The arguments that the Abominable Snowman is a prehistoric link with some giant race go like this:

The Himalayas are really in the temperate zone. Below the snowline the climate is mild, and supports life, both human and animal.

"Question Coupon"

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Suzy Parker—A Gal With Very Definite Opinions

"NO one would believe it, but a top model in France is nothing," said Suzy Parker, ex-top-Paris model now costarring with Cary Grant in "Kiss Them For Me."

"You're treated like a coat hanger," continued Suzy, who is tall—five-foot, eight—blondish and slender.

"It's all a myth about models in France leading glamorous lives and making a lot of money. I know—I did it for seven years.

Even Sophie, France's top model, wouldn't be important if she didn't edit a fashion magazine as well."

And now "Kiss Them For Me" producer Jerry Wald takes up the story: "I was looking for a lead with Cary Grant and Jayne Mansfield, and Stanley Donen told me how bright Suzy was and said I couldn't miss. But she was unknown and I wanted a star."

"I talked to Audrey Hepburn. She couldn't play the part. Audrey told me, because she was leaving for Mexico to be with her husband, Mel Ferrer. But," she said, "There was a model in 'Funny Face'."

"Two people on the same day recommending the same girl? So I sent Miss Parker a cable to Paris, asking: 'How would you like to costar with Cary Grant?' She thought it was a joke."

"I don't think it's a joke now. Suzy shrugged. 'I wasn't

frightened at the idea of making a test with Cary because I didn't know any better. Now I'm terrified."

For the test scene, Cary was in bed, and Suzy had to walk over and kiss him.

Suzy, born in Texas, is of the Grace Kelly-Audrey Hepburn ladylike school. And producer Wald was determined to keep her as unspoiled looking as a girl can be who has to go through the make-up and hair-dress mill of a big studio.

"He kept me hidden so no one would change my hair. I don't use any make-up in the picture except some lipstick. Suzy doesn't smoke, drink—except for wine at dinner—or dance.

On smoking: "Women usually smoke, I think, to give them something to do with their hands. It's a psychological prop, and an indication of weakness. To me, smoking is physiologically foolish and socially inept."

On drinking: "The senses were created to be enjoyed. Drinking dulls them. I want to use all my senses to the utmost in order to live life fully. A little wine with a meal comes in a different category. It enhances the sense of taste."

"I really haven't had a chance to see much of Hollywood or the people. Most girls who come to work in a picture have been studying, working in little theatres or on the professional stage."

"I HADN'T EVEN THOUGHT ABOUT BECOMING AN ACTRESS UNTIL THREE MONTHS AGO. I HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF CATCHING UP TO DO."

"I want to succeed—re—or fail—on my own merits as an actress. I don't want to be what they call a 'publicity star.' I want to be judged as an actress."

"I'm not a timid person but this is the most frightening experience of my life, working with Cary Grant. I wasn't really prepared and don't see how I can possibly be even adequate. But Cary is a dear. He is literally pulling me through."

Suzy sums up her very positive ideas about life thus: "I believe you can accomplish anything if you set your mind to it."



Cornell Borchers is greeted upon her return to Hollywood by George Nader, with whom she will co-star in U-I's "Alone Together." The European actress now divides her film activities between the continent and Hollywood following her success with two American movies for U-I with Rock Hudson and Errol Flynn.

A Look From Ernie Is Enough To Break 'em Up

ERNE KOVACS DURING HIS BRIEF STAY HERE HAS BECOME KNOWN AS A "BREAKUP" ACTOR. ASSOCIATES ON THE SET CAN'T RESTRAIN THEMSELVES FROM GUFFAWING OVER HIS SLIGHTEST ANTICS, THUS RUINING MANY A SOUND TRACK.

For this reason, some are happy Ernie has completed his Hollywood work span and returned to New York.

His last scene in "Operation Mad Ball," at Columbia, was typical. Simple though it was, everyone "broke up."

Jack Lemmon, who co-stars along with Ernie and Kathy Grant in this GI training comedy, merely opens a door and finds Kovacs standing there.

Jack can't get his lines out. He stares at him a moment, then breaks into hearty laughter.

"I can't help it," he tells director Richard Quine between giggles, "I just can't help it."

Jack takes a few moments to compose himself, then says, "You'd better get it for sure this time—otherwise I'm liable to go to pieces for good."

Quine does—and just in time. The moment he yells "Cut!" everyone watching

bursts out in merriment. "What is it, what is it?" Kovacs demands, feigning indignation. "Why should people laugh at me? I played the scene straight, didn't I? Why should they laugh at my face?"

But this is characteristic of Kovacs on the set. Without making the slightest attempt, is funny, and as a result the stage was jammed whenever he worked.

Saying his good-byes, Ernie made it no secret that he had fallen in love with Southern California. "I'd like to give out with one of those witty and pungent comments so many New Yorkers have to offer about Hollywood," he said, "But the truth is I loved it here. I'd like nothing better than to make it my permanent home."

During his two-month movie job, Ernie's wife, Edith Adams, star of Broadway's "Lil Abner," flew here almost every Sunday, only for the day. Ernie explains he was just initiating her into West Coast living because, "We'll be back."

"It's funny about Ernie," said co-star Lemmon. "He's made more friends at this studio in two months than I have in six years!"

"He passes buildings, and people on the third floor will stick their heads out and yell, 'What-dya say Ernie? How're things?' And—Ernie knows every one by his first and last name."

"One morning when I came in I thought I was seeing double when I stopped at the stand for coffee. But sure enough, there was Ernie, filling in for one of the boys while he went off the lot for a few minutes."

"No coffee cake, this morning," Ernie warned me. "We're pushing doughnuts in your honour!"

This gave Lemmon a bang—his father is chairman of the doughnut makers of America.

This Rainy Day Was Just Fine!

THE cast sheet lists a dozen or so stars in "Peyton Place," but there's a chap behind the scenes who should demand some out-front credit, too.

He's Jim Ruman, "Chief of operations" at 20th Century-Fox.

When the Studio decided upon the small New England town of Camden, Maine, as a location site for the picture, Jim was faced with the knotty problem of transporting a dozen huge truck-trailer loads of equipment across the country—3,767 miles from the home base.

Because of the caravan's tonnage, he had to get special permission from several states to traverse their highways.

"I overlooked just one thing," said Jim after his last vehicle limped to its destination.

"It was that torrential rain in Texas! Our trucks became so waterlogged that we went out overweight—and paid heavy fines in six states."



Top French model Suzy Parker turned to movies only recently, and has a great deal of catching up to do.

Lightning Struck Bob Evans Twice

HE'S the sort of fellow who stands out in a crowd, the kind of whom people are inclined to say, "Don't you think he looks like so-and-so?"

That's the big reason why Robert Evans, wealthy young New York dress manufacturer, is preparing to sell out his business and plunge headlong into movie acting.

Two of those who singled Evans out of a crowd were important, influential personalities and each of the two unrelated incidents, coming within a year, shunted him rapidly up the Hollywood ladder.

While he was on a business trip to Hollywood last spring Norma Shearer spotted the 27-year-old dress expert loitering around the Beverly Hills Hotel pool.

She was immediately struck by his resemblance to her late husband, Irving Thalberg, MGM's young genius studio head of the 1930's.

Norma persuaded Evans to test for the Thalberg role in U-I's Lon Chaney life story, "The Man Of A Thousand Faces." He did so—and played the part.

On the second such occasion—this one more vital—Evans was at the El Morocco in New York one evening when Darryl F. Zanuck and party dropped in.

The producer saw Evans on the dance floor and at once envisioned him as Romero, the romantic bullfighter, in "The Sun Also Rises," which he was preparing to produce.

Same thing—Evans was asked to test, won the part, and was placed under personal contract to Zanuck.

Oddly, Zanuck, at the time, did not know his discovery had already played the Thalberg role.

Just back from Mexico, after completing an arduous treading role with Tyrone Power, Ava Gardner and Errol Flynn, on primitively rugged locations, Evans limped on a sprained ankle and nursed painful face and body bruises from hand-to-hand fights with Mel Ferrer.

Also, the converter dressmaker had had three bumptious exposures to the bullring—and those after only the briefest training.

"The toughest part of all was learning to act like a toreador," related the handsome new movie actor. "I'd never seen a bullfight in my life until the night I landed in Mexico City with Alfredo Leal, who was assigned to teach me."

After viewing their graceful movements and incredible bravery, I got colt feet—especially when Tyrone told me he had studied six months for his role in "Blood and Sand."

"And Mel Ferrer said he'd trained three months before doing 'The Brave Bulls.' And I was being given all of two weeks to rig myself!"

"The only thing, though, that actually bothered me," Evans continued, "Was when I heard that a Hollywood columnist had said I was feuding with Ava because she had wanted her Italian actor-friend, Walter Chiari, to play my role."

"Nothing could have been farther from the truth. Ava was wonderful to me, and just because I am new at the business, spent two evenings helping me rehearse our love scenes together."

"I was so grateful to her, I wired my partners to send her a dozen pair of matching slacks, shorts, blouses and skirts by way of thank-you for her kindness."

"That was good business—because, when she found out I was one of the owners of the firm, she ordered 134 outfits for herself and her sister, Bea."

"But then everyone was kind and patient with me, a bungling beginner. That Flynn is the fellow who surprised me."

"He's one of the most charming guys I ever met, and one of the wildest. His constant kidding helped me relax."

"He would say things like: 'Sport, before you're finished you're going to make the real bullfighters look like dress manufacturers!'"

Actually, Evans has had considerable acting experience. At eleven, he made his New York

radio bow and subsequently appeared on more than 300 radio programmes until he was 17, doing the Henry Aldrich, Gang-busters, Coward, Philco, Armstrong Theatre and other top shows.

"Finding I was getting to be a forgotten man, I decided to be an employer rather than an employee. So I began studying textiles and designing and got a job with a clothing manufacturer as an office boy, starting at 45 dollars a week."

Eventually he became an assistant stylist with that firm, then switched to Cardinal clothes, where within a year he was making 25,000 dollars annually.

By this time, Bob's brother, Charles, had started the women's sportswear business with Joseph Picono, and at 21, Bob joined them as a designer and full partner.

Flashes From Filmdom

ADMITTEDLY the most popular work of Sarat Chandra Chatterji, "Srikanta," which is commonly believed to be the life story of the author, will be brought to the screen by producer-actress Kanan Devi under the banner of Srinati Pictures. Since the original book runs into four big volumes, the story material for the film is to be drastically tailored. Kanan Devi's husband, Mr. Haridas Bhattacharjee, will direct the film, whose cast is yet to be decided.

"KABULI KHAN," an action film glorifying the adventures of a Pathan youth, and "Teen Patti," a social subject, will be the next two films to be launched in July by producer K. Amarnath. Amarnath will direct "Kabuli Khan" and "Teen Patti" will be directed by S. K. Prabhakar.



Alluring Ava Gardner stars in Darryl F. Zanuck's Cinema-Scope production, "The Sun Also Rises" based on the famous Ernest Hemingway novel. This ambitious film has an all-star cast including Tyrone Power, Mel Ferrer, Eddie Albert and Errol Flynn.

A WIFE'S violent crusade against her fashionable husband and glamorous life, which was launched recently by Tasveeristan.

Pradeep Kumar will portray the husband and glamorous Mala Sinha will act his plain wife. With the exception of Chandrashekar and Leela Misra, the supporting cast has not yet been engaged.

★

AS many as three film units are to leave for Darjeeling by the end of this month for outdoor shootings. Of the three, one is an Assamese picture set against a mythological background, another Hindi film which has a tea plantation background and the third is the first full-length Bengali film in Gevacolor "Pathy Holo Dori."

was to have been dropped. "Then I got a chance to do a top role on Playhouse 90. It was a routine kind of a part I had played so many times in pictures—but the next morning you'd have thought a new sensational find had burst down upon Hollywood!"

In addition to a couple of fine independent offers, the boss of my own studio phoned and asked if I wouldn't please come in. He was all smiles.

"He had seen me on his set the night before and said he was delighted with my performance—the same quality I had been giving him and his own pictures for the past three years."

The upshot of all this crazy TV scouting is that I begin a starring role next month in one

of the studio's best films. And, oh yes, my option was picked up that same morning."

Experiences similar to that of this actress are rapidly becoming a rule. Tumbling over one another are amusing tales of careers being revived through the shadows cast out in the homes of the studio big wheels.

Mickey Rooney, for one, was able to write his own acting ticket again—even attain his long time ambition to become a film director—after one big Television splash in "The Joker."

Producers apparently had grown weary of looking at him on their great big wide screens but on that little 21-inch deal he once again seemed tremendous to them.

Terry Moore had been sidelined for more than a year and, in desperation, won 20th-Fox's consent to do a TV drama, "No Right to Kill." The gates reopened at once. Terry is again a busy actress, now playing one of the leads in "Peyton Place" and promising another featured assignment.

Onward runs the list of sagging film careers fanned into lusty life through a more or less quickie performance via that little box in the living room.

It took only a couple of panel programmes to put one-time glamour queen Hedy Lamarr back in the running again after three years—with a starring role in U-I's "The Female Animal." She also appears in one episode of Warner's "The Story of Mankind."

While always in demand, Lana Turner says she never received so many offers or such tall ones—OR so much fan mail—as she did after her surprisingly versatile live TV bow on a Bob Hope show a few months ago.

Natalie Wood, tops among the movietown teenage crowd, waged a long and bitter battle at Warner's to get that studio's TV okay.

After winning a grudging consent, she scored so sensa-

tionally, not only dramatically but as a song and dance lady, that her career took an overnight leap.

It was also a Bob Hope show that supplied this crutch. Jack Warner, watching at home, convinced himself then and there that Natalie, after all the fierce competition, was really the girl to play "Marjorie Morningstar," juiciest casting plum of the year.

Polly Bergen's experience was one of the most significant. Two years ago Warner's flatly turned her down for the title role in "The Helen Morgan Story."

The part went to Ann Blyth. Undaunted, Polly did the show on TV recently, sang the songs herself (something Miss Blyth does not do in the movie) and next day counted one of the strongest poll rating reactions CBS has ever recorded.

You can guess the sequel. A great studio clamour went up for Polly at any price—and from those same smart operators who had turned her from their gates only weeks before. Latest to feel this back-door type of impetus is Dana Wynter, the peaches-cream beauty from London. Even though signed by 20th two years ago on the strength of her TV success in New York, producers on the lot must have forgotten.

They let her lag for months—until she turned up on Playhouse 90 as a gorgeously fascinating siren. Her phone rang next morning—and the studio's Dana Wynter panic is on all over again.

Eight-inch or 24—that little screen in a producer's study seems able to outdo the big screens hollow when it comes to restoring a neglected movie career.

Oh Mumma! How Young You Look

FOURTEEN years in the movies—and only 16 years old! That's the continuous record of Gig i Perreau, former child star who has developed into one of the most beautiful of Hollywood's youngsters.

The devastating "Awkward Age" which cut down such celebrities as Shirley Temple, Margaret O'Brien and a host of other kids has never interfered with Gig's unbroken schedule.

"It was television that saved me from passing into oblivion," she explained.

"While the movies didn't seem to want me in my early teens, there fortunately was a scarcity of children for TV roles. That played right into my hands."

Gigi, who graduates from Hollywood's Immaculate Heart High School this summer, has two brothers and two younger sisters also in the acting trade. She was asked if her two sisters weren't supplying stiff competition.

"No, I never fear them," she replied, "but I do have to watch out for mother. She looks young enough to be my sister, is much prettier than I—and almost every time she comes on a set gets an acting offer."



Nicola Michaels, from Broadway makes her film debut in M-G-M's "The Power and the Prize," starring Robert Taylor and Elisabeth Mueller.

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ROPE IN LISTENERS

INAUGURATING at Bangalore a seminar of playwrights and feature writers in the South Indian languages, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Broadcasting, invited participants to specialise in the technique of radio presentation and to use fully the possibilities of that medium.

Despite efforts made in recent years to encourage All India Radio's drama and feature programmes, it must be admitted that achievements have scarcely been compatible with the potentiality of development, which indisputably exists at present in this country.

Perhaps the lag is partly due to an inadequate appreciation of the special techniques which are required to compensate for the inherent limitations which acting and writing for the microphone inevitably impose.

SINCE what is intended to be conveyed either in radio plays or feature programmes is essentially a sound picture of character, personalities, events, occasions, human activities, history or enterprise, and since the exigencies of time are inescapable, the techniques of portrayal are bound to be different.

This implies that acting and writing for the microphone should be so fascinating and vivid as to make listeners feel the images which are sought to be conveyed in broadcasting, though they are unable to see them.

If this is accepted, there is not only a need for developing suitable techniques but also for an assiduous effort to spot and foster the special kind of talent which at present might seem to have been inadequately tapped or encouraged.

ANOTHER need is to enlist the active co-operation of the public in popularising such programmes, so that their presentation is not conceived as a close and exclusive preserve of actors, authors, writers and officials of broadcasting, in which any display of public interest is regarded as either ignorant or embarrassing.

It has been well said that spoken entertainment is one of the ways in which the public itself takes an active part in the making of a radio programme and so is a most effective way of fulfilling a major responsibility of broadcasting—to bring the people to the people.

Perhaps one way of infusing such a sense of participation in the public is to make systematic attempts to measure, in terms of percentages of the listening population, the extent to which each individual programme is heard, and thus assess the degree of appreciation it earns.

LISTENERS' reaction to any radio programme matters a great deal to the broadcaster, for in radio, as in other forms of entertainment, the audience is the ultimate judge. But unlike other forms of entertainment, radio has no box-office returns whereby to judge its success, and so it might be necessary, as some broadcasting organisations in other advanced countries have done, to set up special research departments to study and assess scientifically the views and reactions of the listeners.

If the present inadequacies and shortcomings are recognised and removed, All India Radio will be able to offer, as Dr. Keskar suggests, "unlimited scope" for drama and feature writers.

'Asian Artists' Seen In Crystal

A VISIT TO THE GLASS CENTRE, A LOW BUILDING COVERING ALMOST SEVEN ACRES IN THE TOWN OF CORNING, NEW YORK, IS A STEP INTO BOTH THE MODERN AND HISTORIC WORLDS OF GLASS.

Here, under one roof, the Corning Glass Works has brought together the whole story of how man has made use of glass over the centuries.

The Glass Centre is far more than an industrial exhibit. In addition to its Hall of Science and Industry, its glass

walls house a museum, a library, and a large glass collection.

A glass-enclosed bridge leads to a gallery from which visitors may look down on master craftsmen shaping and creating the famous Steuben crystal.

Most visitors to the Centre pause for some time in the lobby itself to examine two pieces of glass, which dramatically symbolise the diverse uses which may be made of this material.

The first is the glowing circle of a 200-inch glass disc, designed to serve as the reflector of the Hale telescope at Mount Palomar Observatory in California.

The 36 pieces of crystal which constitute the "Asian Artists in Crystal" exhibit, to be displayed at the Jehangir Art Gallery from July 10 to 24, were made at the world-famous Steuben Glass factory in Corning, New York.

Presented by the U. S. Information Service, the exhibits will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. every day.

The Steuben Company, a subsidiary of the Corning Glass Centre, which has one of the most comprehensive museums of glass in the world.

Historic

In direct contrast to the enormous disc, the centre displays a tiny Egyptian amphiscolos, which probably originally held perfume.

STILL EXQUISITE IN COLOUR AND SHAPE, IT WAS MADE IN THE YEAR 1500 B.C. BY WINDING MOLTEN THREADS OF GLASS AROUND A SAND CORE.

About 300 examples of the work of the finest glass-makers are arranged chronologically in the permanent exhibit, each fully described.

Within the first of the 30 display cases, which are visible from three sides, are the Glass

Centre's oldest possessions. Beautifully shaped glass vessels, some made more than two thousand years ago in the Valley of the Euphrates, cast their shadows against the white background of the cases.

Colours still glow in opaque Egyptian glass beads, or in Chinese, Phoenician, Syrian, Persian, Jewish and Greek artifacts from pre-Roman times.

The skill of the Romans in adapting glass to a variety of uses—said to be unequalled until modern times—is proved by examples of their work.

Other specimens from Continental Europe reveal the decline of glass-making as an art in the Dark Ages, and its triumphant resurgence in the stained glass masterpieces of the Gothic period.

These are followed by illustrations of the infinitely complex and delicate work of the Venetian glass-blowers of the Renaissance.

Another case holds work done after the Renaissance by the glass-makers and cutters of Germany, Bohemia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The pride of the Dutch decorators of this period lay in their skill in scratching and dotting glass with a diamond point.

Easily the most important single exhibit, however, is that of English and Irish 18th century glass which includes the earliest dated English drinking vessel, a Vercellini goblet made in 1677 by George Ravenscroft, discoverer of "crystaline glasses," and the only pair of signed aural goblets ever produced by the famous glass-making family of the Bellows.

The collection of American glass, both utilitarian and elegant, is considered extremely fine.

Here the casual visitor and the historian alike pause to study curios like the assortment of flasks in which early Americans carried their liquor and

to decipher the ingenious comments on the American scene which they find etched on the surfaces.

The Hall of Science and Industry makes a sharp break with the historical past.

Through the display in this vast room, the visitor is introduced first to glass as a material and then to its current uses whether optical, mechanical, chemical, thermal or electrical.

Exhibit after exhibit—some worked by pushing a button—gives a practical demonstration of the properties of glass.

One may see "glass that is lighter than cork or almost as heavy as iron; glass as strong as steel or as fragile as an egg-shell; glass as soft as cotton wool or as hard as precious gems; glass resistant to intense heat or to the strongest acids; glass that transmits or absorbs infrared, ultra-violet and X-rays, and glass that will either conduct or insulate against charges of electricity."

American Glass

A large bridge enclosed in Pyrex, the Borosilicate glass, leads to the observation gallery of Corning's Steuben Factory.

Here mastercraftsmen use ancient methods passed down through the centuries and blow, shape, cut, engrave and polish each piece of Steuben crystal by hand.

Visitors to the "Asian Artists in Crystal" exhibit will have an opportunity to study the world-famous Steuben glass at first hand.

The exhibit features crystal forms which were inspired by artists of 16 Asian countries—including five from India.

The artists' original drawings and paintings were translated into crystal by skilled artisans at the Steuben Glass Factory. The exhibit has been hailed as a "felicitous combination of the art of the East with the craftsmanship of the West."

NEW BATTLE OF BRITAIN IN WAKE OF SUEZ

WHEN PRESIDENT NASSER ORDERED THE SEIZURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL LAST JULY, A PRIVATE SECRETARY BROKE THE NEWS TO SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL.

"He was 12 years early," commented the Secretary in reference to the date when the waterway was scheduled legally to have reverted to Egyptian ownership.

"No, no," protested Britain's greatest living figure, thinking of the time that had elapsed since his own retirement as Prime Minister. "The scoundrel was 17 months too late."

The story is significant because Englishmen who tell it now do so with a wry, sad smile.

Few of them believe that, this time, even a Churchill could have spared Britain from the Pandora's Box of humiliation and bared weakness which was flung open by the Suez retreat.

Vacuum

But the atmosphere of belated pessimism that hangs over the nation like one of its winter fogs, following the abrupt withdrawal of the Anglo-French task force and Sir Anthony Eden's resignation, is beginning to dissolve.

What will take its place is not entirely clear.

All that is certain is that the country will never be the same again.

"We've embarked on a new battle of Britain, one which is going to be less dramatic, but longer and far harder than that of 1940," a Conservative member of Parliament told this reporter.

"Another difference is this. After the First Battle of Britain, most of us believed that if we managed to win it, we should emerge just as great and powerful as before. This time,

By Bernard Kaplan

THE new Battle for Britain, "far harder than that of 1940," is a fight against final disintegration of all the peculiar national institutions that once made England's world position and way of life unique.

With emigration up sixfold since the Suez crisis, with Americanisms invading the culture, with austerity a never-ending sacrifice, pessimistic Britons seem reconciled to becoming a "tidy European nation," instead of a world power.

Closer ties with the continent and intensive development of atomic energy holds promise for the island's future security—but Britain will never be the same again.

we haven't a prayer of doing that.

"For a long time, we've realised we were declining. Now we must adjust to the fact we've declined. There is to be no more living on illusions."

Britain's international prestige, the future of the once highly vaunted Commonwealth, keeping up "appearances" in the world—all of these suddenly mean very little to the British man in the street.

FOR BRITAIN, THIS DRASTIC CHANGE OF ATTITUDE BY JUST ABOUT EVERYBODY IS PROBABLY DESTINED TO BE THE MAJOR HISTORIC EFFECT OF SUEZ.

"To hell with our world prestige," thundered a London stock broker, expressing only a little more bluntly a sentiment becoming widespread here.

"All it has done in the last 10 years is impoverish us. The Commonwealth was a good idea, but it isn't working out."

and our colonies are just a bunch of economic liabilities. What we need to do is not to try to re-establish our influence in the Middle East or anywhere else, but to get to work straightening out the things that have gone wrong since the war right inside this country.

New Look

"Give a young Englishman a sporting chance again to accumulate a big of capital and make British industry efficient and competitive once more with the rest of the world—both are more important than the question of who controls the Suez Canal."

"This is not an extreme view. With some modifications and changes of emphasis, much the same opinions are being voiced here by factory workers as well as employers, by many Labourites as well as Conservatives.



Appearing on the A.T.V. independent television programme "Personal Column" was a man who is to attempt, within the next few weeks of the opening of the International Geophysical Year, an ascent of sixty miles into the stratosphere. This is over three times the present world record. He expects to be in the air for three days and during that time will broadcast and televise to the ground, and photograph the earth from heights never before possible. The man will be known as Mr. John Gee. The picture shows the space-guided Mr. John Gee before the television camera. Interviewing him is Anthony Wedgwood Benn (on left) and answering the questions on Mr. Gee's behalf is Mr. John Danhorn (right).

An American diplomat who has served in Britain for several years expressed the belief that she is headed toward "isolationism."

"Not, of course, in the same way that America once was isolationist," he added. "Economic considerations and geography rule that out. But the British now feel they are on their own. They think that Suez proved they had been counting on America and the Commonwealth to a disastrous degree, and they never want to be caught out on a limb that way again."

Big Shock

"They don't wish to be a world power only by virtue of the consent of other nations—which is what reliance on America and the Commonwealth really meant."

"So it looks as though they have decided to become a small tidy European power, instead. Suez irrevocably changed the nature of the Anglo-American alliance, no matter what we all say in public and would like to hope. We're friends and will remain friends. But we're no longer partners in the way we were, because Britain is selling out most of its interest in the old firm which had world-wide commitments."

To most observers here, the Macmillan Government's decision on the withdrawal of Suez, to no full extent, would into a free trade link with Western Europe inevitably must mean a weakening of the Commonwealth ties, however many assurances are given in the House of Commons.

Even the closest, economic union of any kind with Continental Europe was steadfastly vetoed by both political parties for fear of this very danger.

But Suez, in the words of the Conservative "M. P." quoted above, "has turned us toward Europe."

He added, "We discovered from this that the Commonwealth while a fine ideal, was not necessarily a practical arrangement. There seems little doubt

the non-English members will soon go their own way, their adherence is not much more than a formality even at the moment."

But we've also found—somewhat to our shock—that the British-peopled countries of the Commonwealth are not prepared to follow Britain's lead any longer just because she is Britain. It was a sad awakening, but there it is."

A VIGOROUS SWING AGAINST BRITAIN'S POST-WAR SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IS UNDER WAY AMONG MANY OF THE SAME PEOPLE WHO SO EAGERLY EMBRACED THE CREED OF THE WELFARE STATE IN 1945.

Part and parcel of the crisis rocking Britain as the aftermath of Suez is what one leading newspaper here has called the "counter-revolution" against the limited economic opportunities under the welfare state and, above all, the staggering tax load which the English have borne, with virtually no respite, since the beginning of the war.

The trend is so marked among some sections of British society—especially the broad middle class which carries the heaviest financial burden—that even the Labour party has found it expedient to protest against some of the "bureaucratic excess" of welfare statism.

New Voices

Within the conservative party, which pledged itself when coming to power in 1957 to uphold Socialism, new voices are coming forward demanding radically fresh economic and social policies.

Significantly, the new critics of the welfare state are not the wealthy industrialists and large landowners who clamoured unsuccessfully against it in the beginning.

In the main, they have adjusted to it with surprising ease and, if they are taxed up to 94 per cent of their income, there still is quite enough left to get by on.

Also, they are well-schooled by the fact that, to the amazement of Americans, there is no capital gains tax whatever, a situation which continues making it possible for Englishmen who already have a lot of money to make lots more, tax free.

But for the mass of £1,000-£1,500-a-year men—the financial and social equivalents of America's dol. 5,000 to dol. 7,500 class—no escape hatch exists.

It is from this group, which by-and-large backed the welfare state to the hilt, that the outcry against it is now coming.

The leaders of the Labour Party are hesitant and moving cautiously. Even Aneurin Bevan, who seldom resists saying what he thinks, is soft-pedalling some of his beliefs, for example in further nationalisation of industry when and if Labour returns to power.

Press Pattern

Labour Party chieftain Hugh Gaitskell has noted the coolness with which the nation greeted the party's "Toward Equality"—meaning economic equality—programme which was published shortly before Suez.

The Labourites have netted immediate political gain from Suez—their overwhelming victory in a recent parliamentary by-election at North Lewisham shows this.

But they are aware Suez has also given vent to feelings which could prove highly detrimental to their programme and strength.

The overriding fact, according to the Labour Party theoretician, G. D. H. Cole, is that Labour is starting to lose the support of young people and of non-working class sympathisers.

"The next election which wins the next general election will be the one most convincing in its promises to reduce taxation enough so that the reductions will be felt," predicted Frank Owen, a well-known journalist and leader of the small Liberal Party. (Continued on page 12, col. 7)

SELLING DAUGHTERS IS ON THE INCREASE IN JAPAN

TOKYO. "DAUGHTERS for sale." It is an old cry in the Orient. Now, more and more hardpressed Japanese families are resorting to this ancient, illegal and immoral practice to make ends meet.

Japanese authorities said that poor crops and slim fish catches, especially in Hokkaido, are responsible.

More than 15,000 young girls, Social Welfare officials said, were "sold" in 1956, double of the previous year.

They said the total for this year will go higher. Ostensibly the girls—whose average age last year was 22—are sold to prospective employers to work as waitresses, maids or factory girls until they earn enough to pay off their "sale" price.

The girl-buying rings, which operate covertly throughout the nation, usually pay 10 dollars to 30 dollars to a poverty-stricken family for a healthy, strong "specimen."

The family is promised that as soon as the girl has earned this amount of "advance salary"

By Jay Axelbank

she will be returned to the farm or fishing village.

But, authorities said, more than 80 per cent of the girls wind up, not in the jobs they were slated for, but in red light districts in Tokyo and other large cities.

Buyers of daughters often make no attempt to hide their intentions when they willingly pay up to 300 dollars for a particularly pretty young maiden.

The rural families don't see their daughters again for many years because a considerable number become virtual slaves in bars, restaurants or houses of prostitution.

COMPLETELY AT THE MERCY OF CAFE OR BROTHEL OWNERS, THEIR CLOTHING, LODGING AND MEALS ARE DEDUCTED FROM THEIR SALARY. WITH THE RESULT THEY EARN LITTLE TOWARD PAYING OFF THEIR DEBT TO THEIR BOSSES.

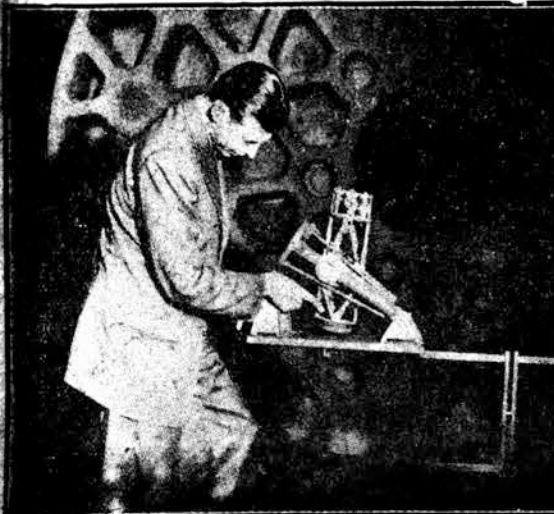
Often, the authorities said, the girls actually sink deeper and deeper into debt.

Police officials said it is difficult for them to curb the tragic practice because all parties to the daughter sales are interested in keeping it secret.

Sons are sold, too, to be kept virtual slaves as labourers.

Most rural families, which have been selling daughters to Geisha houses for 300 years, do not attach any evil significance to the practice.

For the farmer or fisherman, it is a ready means to stop-gap funds and at the same time it reduces the number of mouths to feed from his meagre rice supply.



Against a dramatic background reproducing the night sky, this enormous disc signals man's contributions to science through the use of glass. The disk which stands in the lobby of the Corning Glass Centre, at Corning, New York, was the prototype of the telescope mirror now used at Mount Palomar Observatory. It is made of Pyrex, some of whose modern industrial uses are exhibited as a finale to the visual history of glass presented at the centre. The man is examining a model of the Mount Palomar telescope.